# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,196. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.


AMUSEMENTS—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns, second page.
ASTROLOGY—Second column, second page.
BILLIARDS—Sixth column, ninth page.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—First and second columns, second page.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second column, second page.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second column, second page.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Fifth column, twelfth page.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Sixth column, twelfth page.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Sixth column, seventh page.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Fourth and fifth columns, twelfth page.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Sixth column, eleventh page.
CLOTHING—Second column, second page.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—First column, twelfth page.
COAL AND WOOD—Sixth column, first page.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Fifth and sixth columns, first page.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Sixth column, twelfth page.
COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &c., TO RENT—Second column, twelfth page.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Fifth column, twelfth page.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Sixth column, second page.
DENTISTRY—Sixth column, first page.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—First and second columns, twelfth page.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—Fifth column, first page.
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FINANCIAL—Fourth and fifth columns, first page.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—First, second, third, fourth and fifth columns, eleventh page.
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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—Second column, first page.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—First column, twelfth page.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Third column, first page.
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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—Third column, first page.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—Third column, first page.


## PERSONAL.

A.—YOUR THINGS WILL BE THERE AT NINE o'clock as requested. A.

BERNARD GUION, BROOKLYN, L. I.—YOU WILL please notify me if you consider yourself a half owner of shore on Bush river, Maryland. Answer immediately. G. H. U.

BRANDY MUST SEE A. NARIA TO-DAY BEFORE 12 o'clock.

CHARLIE DUMAN WOULD LIKE THE ADDRESS OF Sophie, whom he and Eugene met in September, 1868, and with whom he corresponded. Address CHARLIE DUMAN, Herald office.

CHAS. B. NICHOLSON.—A LETTER FOR YOU AT Herald office.

DARRING.—PLEASE NAME STREET AND APPOINT another interview. Except Sundays.

EVERY DAY.—LEAVE TO-NIGHT. BACK THURSDAY or Friday. Will surely expect you down to-day.

FULTON MARKET OYSTER HOUSE—LOOK AT THE Herald Tuesday. Greatly interested. Address HAMLET, Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANN HANNAH, A Protestant girl, from the north of Ireland, who arrived in New York in 1848 and lived with a private family from 1849 to 1853, first at 10 Charlton street and lastly in West Twenty-third street; when last heard from she was living on Sixth avenue. Any parties knowing her present address will please send it to Miss J. E., 157 East Eighteenth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LAWRENCE HANNON, a native of Limerick, Kilfenora, aged 24 years, by his mother, Mary Hannon, 174 Hester street. Left New York for Mobile about four years ago. Mobile papers please copy.

LADY WITH BLUE EYES, GREEN SILK DRESS, trimmed with black velvet and velvet basque; Fourth avenue cars, 10:30 Sunday morning. Gentleman who sat next and at front of car desires acquaintance; strictly honorable. Address C. B. A., Herald office.

MISS K. G.—ADDRESS 361 FULTON STREET, TROY, New York. M. McD.

NASSAU STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, MONday morning, about 11 o'clock.—Will the three young ladies who spoke "of going to the Mercury office" please address W. J. MELLVILLE, Herald office?

NEWARK STAGE.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADDRESS to J. C., Herald office. I was in the ferry.

SOLS.—I WILL ANSWER YOUR QUESTION WITHOUT reserve. I do love another; forget and forgive if I have caused you pain; it has not been done intentionally.

THE YOUNG LADY IN THE GALLERY AT PLYmouth church who bowed to gentleman below as he was going out, will, if agreeable, please address CHASE, Box 1b Herald office.

TO GAINES.—I WAIT YOUR ORDERS AT NUMBER eighteen. GAINES.

WILL THE LADY WHO, SOMETIME SINCE, CALLED at office on Nassau street for employment in Bank Note Company, and afterwards made an engagement, please send her address to BUSINESS, box 253 Herald office.

YORKVILLE.—WILL MAGGIE DEAN PLEASE SEND her address to 101 West Twenty-seventh street? DISBROW.

3D AVENUE CAR, TIME 12 N.—RED SHAWL; GOT out at Canal street. Address WILLIAM ALLEN, Herald office.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN ELECtrical Institute.—The third annual address will be delivered by A. Benedict, Esq., upon the subject of "Electricity as a Curative Agent and our Mission as Medical Electrician," at the Cooper Union, room 24, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, after which a succinct statement will be made relative to the class of students, both male and female, to be formed on Thursday evening, 13th inst. Office 50 West Twenty-fourth street.

A FINE STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AT BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, 800 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Goods taken by load or rooms. Best care taken of goods, &c.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
DISTRIBUTION NO. 13—MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870.
29, 5, 72, 10, 26, 78, 37, 54, 22, 38, 61, 23, 43, 57.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 14—MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1870.
45, 69, 39, 70, 51, 14, 24, 50, 58, 57, 64.
C. C. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. K. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137—JANUARY 10, 1870.
47, 23, 8, 78, 46, 45, 54, 17, 2, 22, 12, 23, 9, 14.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 138—JANUARY 10, 1870.
27, 53, 15, 43, 63, 39, 18, 31, 7, 38, 76.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 133—JANUARY 10, 1870.
6, 63, 55, 28, 17, 34, 25, 3, 23, 72, 27, 37, 41, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 114—JANUARY 10, 1870.
6, 60, 23, 34, 45, 13, 56, 44, 51, 35, 32, 8.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway and 155 Fulton street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED and forbidden to trust any persons whomever upon my account, or to give any person credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts so contracted.
GRAHAM H. SINCLAIR.
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 10, 1870.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—A SPECIAL MEETING for the election of officers for the year 1870 of the Knights of St. Patrick will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Geyer's, 702 Broadway. JOHN H. HARNETT, President.
JOHN B. MCKEAN, Corresponding Secretary.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,964 Post office.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY—DRAWN AT 204 WASHington street, Vicksburg, Miss.
CLASS 155—29, 31, 36, 65, 44, 29, 48, 46, 55, 2, 61, 77, 70, 16.
CLASS 156—1, 3, 7, 6, 18, 20, 38, 40, 41, 8, 9, 10.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to MCINTIRE & MCBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style, and soft hats cleaned, dyed, pressed and trimmed by JOHNSON, 1,255 Broadway, northwest corner of Thirty-first street.

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 8 Clinton place, New York.

REDUCTION ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AND FROM Havana, Cuba.
To take effect January 1, 1870.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States, east of the Mississippi river, including St. Louis, Mo., and excepting Key West, Fla., $5, gold. For each word over 10 words, 40c., gold.
For 10 words or less, counting address, date and signature, from any office of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of the Mississippi river, excepting St. Louis, Mo., $7 50, gold. For each word over 10 words, 75c., gold.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

RAILWAY NEWSMEN AND OTHERS MAY HEAR OF something to their advantage by applying to the Secretary of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway.

## SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

A VERY NICE BLACK BLOODHOUND DOG, 11 months old, for sale, on account of being short of room. Inquire at the butcher shop, 23 Baxter street, corner of Washington.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

## STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anassch breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 111 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Houses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.
BLACK HORSE—15½ hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, fine traveller, stylish; together with Coupe.
COUPE ROCKAWAY—Rockaway and set coupe Harness, &c., &c.
BAY MARE—Abdallah stock, 15½ hands, 7 years, kind and true in double harness, free from vice, stylish, warranted sound.
SORREL HORSE—15 hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; can trot close to 3 minutes; very stylish.
BAY HORSE—14½ hands, 7 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; trots in 3:10; free and prompt driver, stylish, warranted sound.
BRIGHT BAY TEAM—15½ hands, 5 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; fine travellers; stylish; a superior family team; warranted sound. Kind and true; together with top Wagon, built by Brewster, of Broome street.
BLACK TROTTING HORSE—15 hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; warranted to trot in 2:40; very stylish; warranted sound.
DARK SORREL MARE—15 hands, 5 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; can trot in 3 minutes; is a free and prompt driver; warranted sound.
DARK BAY HORSE—15 hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; stylish; warranted sound; together with Coupe Rockaway and set Harness, &c., &c.
Several other Horses, top and no top Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., &c. Full description time of sale.
We never postpone for weather.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE. JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt, at the large Sleigh, Carriage and Harness emporium, northeast corner Forty-second street and Broadway, consisting in part of top and open Wagons, Albany and Portland Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, single and double Harness. Also 150 dozen Whalebone Whips, which will be sold to the highest bidder without any reservation whatever, as the premises have been leased to other parties and possession must be given by the 19th inst. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A.—SPEED—SPEED—STYLE. At public auction, this day, at our Salesroom, 51 Duane street, at 12 M. prompt, two fine gentlemen's trotting and road Horses, the property of the late George Pell, deceased.
Beautiful dark bay Patchen Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old, sired by Old Patchen and raised near Canton; is fast, pleasant and agreeable driver, with fine style and gait; has no vice; amiable disposition; trotted one year ago at Mount Holly in 2:44; is promising and fine; can beat 2:45; is warranted sound and kind.
Blood bay trotting Horse, 15¾ high, 6 years old, sired by Major Winfield, raised in Orange county; has trotted never in public; is very promising and fast; is very easy driver; no vice nor tricks; can show 2:35 to road wagon, and can trot a mile inside of 2:40; warranted sound and kind.
These two horses are worthy the special attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase fine and fast roadsters, as they will be sold positively without regard to weather and without limit or reservation, to close the estate. Particulars at sale.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane street.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Harness, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranties.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—GREAT TRADE SALE OF
60 PORTLAND SLEIGHS
AT AUCTION.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Being about to retire from business I offer my entire stock, consisting of
4 BUSINESS,
22 GOOD UNTRIMMED,
28 ELEGANT TRIMMED,
6 ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGHS,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT MY REPOSITORY, 1,505 BROADWAY.
The above Sleighs are all from the celebrated factory of the Messrs. Kimball, Portland, Me.
This is a rare chance for purchasers, as the above sleighs are all fresh and in fine order, and will positively be sold without reserve. S. E. BATES.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WANTS TO DIspose of his turnout at very low price, consisting of a square box wagon (Cline & Stevens' make, almost new), a splendid gray mare and a handsome and fine sorrel horse, also three sets of harness, blankets, &c. Can be seen at WM. VAN COTT'S stable, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, of all styles and prices. 2 fine Clarences, 2 Coaches, Phaetons of all kinds, Rockaways, Jaggers, 20 top and open Wagons, new and second hand, by Corbett & Schanck, Dunsbury and other good makers; 1 Gig, 2 top Express Wagons, in good order; Blankets, Bells, Robes; also 1,000 sets of Harness of every description, at low prices, at W. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A BLACK MARE—EIGHT YEARS OLD, WARRANTED sound and kind, 15¾ hands high; sold for no fault, only for want of use; a good trial given. Inquire at 124 Greene street.

A ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—Twenty-five per cent saved by purchasing now or leaving orders for spring work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1833. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A FULL, ROUND FRONT CLARENCE, ELEGANTLY finished, in the most perfect condition, used but a few times, will be sold at a great reduction from cost, by the makers, WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A LIGHT COUPE, $675.—TWO COUPE ROCKAWAYS, $550; 3-4 Clarence, $500; full Clarence, $1,500, second hand; 500 Carriages and Harness 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, NEARLY NEW; ALSO Charlot, in excellent order; both will be sold very low. JAMES B. CONE & CO., 631 Broadway.

A COACH, TWO EXPRESS WAGONS, TWO BUTCHER Carts and a shifting top Buggy, in good order, for sale cheap at 103 Beekman street, corner Pearl street.

A MINER & STEVENS ROCKAWAY FOR $325 CASH; is in perfect order; also a Depot Wagon for $125. Apply at 62 Water street.

A DEMI-CLARENCE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION, OUR own make, for sale by BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street), 64 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

BARGAIN.—A LIGHT, HANDSOME COUPE, FOR ONE or two horses, in perfect order, very stylish, for sale at a bargain. WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

CLIPPING MACHINES FOR SALE—WILSON, WALKER and Foster's; price $10. Horses clipped in a superior manner in three hours, at $10 per horse. Apply at 1,325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG TEAM HORSES, HARness, Truck; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at livery stable, 336 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BROWN MARES, 6 YEARS old, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind in harness; will be sold low. Can be seen at WILLIAM EBBETT & CO.'S stables, corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN HORSE DICK, 14½ HANDS high; trotted over the Union track on the 4th of July in 2:42, 2:43, 2:44, for a purse; himself and Wagon will be sold for $150; this is a bargain. Call at the wholesale liquor store corner of Union avenue and Green street, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEAT TOP WAGON, JUMP SEAT, very light and pretty, and a Set of light Harness, both quite new; price $250. GREGORY'S livery stable, Hunter's Point, opposite Thirty-fourth street ferry.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TRUCKS, HORSES AND Harness, separately or together. Inquire at 384 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE FAMILY LANDAU, MADE by Brewster; cost $2,500. 745 Broadway, Montana store.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS WILL BE SOLD cheap; Horse 8 years old, sound and kind; light business Wagon and Harness. Apply at 55 First street.

HORSES BOARDED.—ADDRESS W. A. CLEVELAND, Perth Amboy, N. J., or apply to L. WHITE, livery stable 10 East Nineteenth street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH DAPPLE GRAY COUPE Horses in New York, 6 years old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind; some other very fine Horses. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, CAR DRIVERS, FARMERS, truckmen and others—"Take notice."—The long, dull, finished officers' Rubber Overcoats, Capes, Capes and Leggins, Tents, Flags, Blankets, Shoes, Mitts, Gloves, Harness, Saddles, &c., heretofore sold at 89 avenue D (in the army store), have been removed to 249 West street, where they can be found at low prices. Rubber Coats, $4 50; Caps, $1; Cap Covers, with Caps, $1 25; Leggins, $1 25; Blankets, $1 75; Harness, $12 per set; Mitts, 25c. If you want anything in our line call at MOSEMAN'S, 248 West street.

SPEED WARRANTED.—WARRANTED SOUND.
This day at 12 o'clock.
2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:40.
WARRANTED TO TROT A MILE IN 2:40, and warranted sound, kind and true.
TROTTING HORSE, BILLY SLOCUM, well known on the road, 16 hands high, 8 years old.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Mart, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Forty-eight hours given for trial.
Two other Horses, trot in 3 minutes.
ONE BRIGHT BAY FAMILY TEAM, sound, kind and true.
Several other Family and Business Horses, Wagons, Rockaways, single and double Harness, &c., &c.
See catalogue above.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. Great inducements offered to close the balance of our elegant stock, comprising every variety of Family, Road and Trotting Sleighs from the best Boston, Portland and Albany makers; a further reduction from our already unusually low prices will be made this week.
WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE 204 EAST TWELFTH street and coachman's dwelling attached; stable contains five stalls and box stall, large loft and ample carriage room. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 124 East Tenth street.

WANTED—A COUPE HORSE, SOUND, GENTLE, NOT less than 16 hands. Address G., box 1,604 Post office.

WANTED—A DEPOT WAGON, EITHER NEW OR second hand, in good repair. Address, giving price, &c., R., box 1,669 Post office.

$225.—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, SUITAble for a grocery or express; $140 bay Mare, 16 hands high, 7 years old, suitable for cart or truck. Inquire at 250 Hudson street.

## YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—YACHT WHITEWING; ABOUT 60 TONS burden. Address box 1,513 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW SLOOP YACHT COMING, 54 tons. Apply to WILLIAM R. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE OYSTER SLOOP SASSACUS, eight tons, four years old, in good running order. For further particulars inquire of the captain on board, Atlantic basin, South Brooklyn, North slip.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL SLOOP, 17 TONS, NEW measurement; stands and sound.
GEORGE W. MILES & SO., Milford, Conn.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TROPICAL PLANTS WANTED.
Any gentleman having a choice selection of fine specimen Plants suitable for a conservatory, and desirous of disposing of the same at a sacrifice, can hear of a purchaser by addressing WHALEN, box 11 Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND SAFE. ADDRESS, with particulars, J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—HAIR SWITCHES.—THE ADVERTISER desires to purchase for cash 300 dozen cheap imitation Hair Switches, 26, 40 and 50 inches long, weighing respectively 4, 4½ and 6 oz. Parties will state quantities on hand, colors, length, lowest prices, and whether plain or crimped. Address box 6,757 Post office.

WANTED—A TURNING LATHE, FOR MACHINERY. D. GUGISBERG, 64 Avenue B.

WANTED—A MEAT STAND AT WASHINGTON MARket, or would prefer to associate, with a small capital, with a party already established there. Address W. C. W., Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ACTIVE INTEREST in some well established business (manufacturing preferred), by a competent business man, who can furnish satisfactory real estate security of $30,000. Address box 153 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—EMPTY ENGLISH ALE Casks. Apply at 675 Washington street.

## MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A FEW more engagements by the day; also work at home; stitching by the yard. Address or call at 257 West Twenty-sixth street.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at 104 East Seventeenth street at 6 P. M.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY NIGHT, A half Black and Tan Dog, tan spots over the eyes, cropped ears, white spot on breast and answers to the name of Jack. Any one returning the same to 114 East Thirty-seventh street, will get a reward of $5.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, RETURNING FROM FOURteenth street and Ninth avenue, via Bleecker and Grand street cars, to Williamsburg, a Gold Watch and Chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with H. H. ROBERTSON, 111 Fourth street, Williamsburg, or 312 West Fifteenth street.

LOST—CHECK NO. 624, FOR $12,438, DRAWN JAN. 10, 1870, by A. Iselin & Co., on the Gallatin National Bank, to the order of the Chamberlain of the city of New York. Parties are cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will please return the check to A. ISELIN & CO., 56 Wall street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON FIFTH AVEnue, between Twenty-second and Forty-third streets, a red Byzantine Sleeve Button. A suitable reward will be given on leaving it at 132 West Twenty-second street.

LOST ON SATURDAY, BY A POOR WOMAN, A DARK colored Pocketbook, with gilt edges and clasp, containing about $11, and a letter or note dated April 4. Any honest person having found it will be rewarded on returning it to 57 West Twenty-ninth street.

LOST—A WHITE SETTER DOG, WITH A FEW YELlow spots on his back and ear. Any one bringing the dog to 55 Delancey street will receive $5 reward. M. ENGREST.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT LAST, A LADY'S GOLD Watch, open faced, silver dial, on the way from Seventh avenue and Thirteenth street to Lexington avenue and Fifty-sixth street, via the Sixth avenue cars. The person returning the same to F. L. BAUER, 13 and 15 White street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST.—A SMALL, WHITE (FEMALE) POODLE DOG, named Lulu, with family name on the collar. A liberal reward will be given for her return to 147 West Fifteenth st.

## REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 7TH, BLACK and Tan Slut, half breed; had on collar and large padlock; name and number on collar. By returning her to 265 Broadway will receive reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY, FROM EIGHteenth street to Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, a Carriage Cover, worked in worsted, striped black and white, with flowers. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning it to No. 7 East Seventeenth st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 8D INST., A LARGE black Wallet containing an accumulation of papers of value to the owner, whose name was stamped on the outside. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to 22 Broad street, rooms 21 and 21.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY EVENING OR Saturday morning, a diamond Cross. The above reward will be paid by returning it to STEVENS & CO., 20 Union square.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, DEC. 31, ONE BLACK Trunk, with strap around, marked with card on end Ludlow, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Above reward will be paid on return to F. S. CLARK, 785 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE PREMISES No. 127 East Twenty-fifth street, Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, 12 Silver Forks, marked M. E. A.; 9 Tea Spoons, C. M. M. G.; 6 Table Spoons, marked S. M. B., C. M. M. G.; old fashioned Sugar Cup, S. M. B.; Mustard Spoon, S. B.; 1 Sugar Spoon, A.; 4 Oyster Spoons, A.; 1 Sugar Tongs, C. M. M. G.; 1 Butter Knife, A. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, if returned to JOHN ADRIANCE, 176 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of certificate No. 11,658 of United States registered ten forty stock, issued originally to Grant Thorburn, Jr., and which is supposed to have been lost in the mail about January 6, 1869. Address W. H. REED, box 119 Post office, New York.

## PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. MCELROY,
Committee.

## WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 GALLONS PURE CIDER AND Malt Vinegar, cheap. Apply at 23 Pine street.

## FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
$300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage, 7 per cent land grant Bonds at auction.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on
Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), for account of whom it may concern, $300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent land grant Bonds, twenty years to run, interest payable April and October. $1,000 each. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the entire land grant of the company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land, in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 4,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter at an average price of over $6 per acre. They are also received in payment for all the company's lands at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. These bonds are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the attendance of capitalists and others is respectfully solicited at this sale. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, 43 Pine street.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
Seven per cent interest.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a dividend on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON E. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

ASSESSMENT.—OPHIR MINING COMPANY, $2 COIN per share. Delinquent Feb. 12, sale March 2. Payment may be made at the agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER, 53 Pine street.
NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

BONDS WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED PURCHASES and sells on commission all classes of Railroad Securities, City, County and State Bonds; also all Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchange.
WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

DIVIDEND—CHOLLAR POTOSI MINING COMPANY. $1, coin, per share, payable 10th inst., at the agency of the Bank of California, LEES & WALLER, 53 Pine street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—KENTUCK MINING COMPANY, $10 COIN per share, payable 14th inst., at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 53 Pine street.

ESTABLISHED 1787.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INsurance Company of New York, office 64 Wall street.—New York, January 7, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent; also an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after January 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 568 Sixth avenue, Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1 at
SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 10.
WILLIAM H. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS, in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property.....$9,185,600
Whole indebtedness of town, only..... 267,000
Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investment, at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Board receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the city of New York due February 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office, in the new County House.
The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, January 4, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

# THE COURTS.

## Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

The Whiskey Ring war—The Hoffman Distillery case—The Counterfeit Mania—Another Divorce case—Tom Thumb's Photographs—Jurisdiction of Civil District Courts—Recusant Jurors—The New Judiciary Article.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

**Reopening of the Whiskey Ring War—The Hoffman Distillery Case.**

Before Commissioner Shields.

*The United States vs. Hoffman and Others.*—This case was again called up yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. The only witness examined was Morris Kugelman, called on the part of the prosecution. His evidence developed the fact that, so far as he knew anything of the case, it was a set up job on the part of the revenue officers. At all events the prosecuting counsel, Assistant District Attorney Purdy, admitted he was taken by surprise and applied for the adjournment of the case to enable him to produce other witnesses. Mr. Bell, for the defence, opposed the application, which was, however, granted by Commissioner Shields, and the case stands adjourned till to-day, at one P. M.

**The Counterfeit Mania.**

*The United States vs. John Anderson.*—The defendant is charged in the affidavit of a number of storekeepers in Second avenue with passing at wholesale rate large quantities of counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps. A large amount of the spurious stuff was found upon him when arrested, and the fact of his succeeding in victimizing so many arose from the fact that the counterfeits were admirably executed. The defendant was held to bail in $500 to appear for examination on Thursday next.

**The Cigar Fraud on the Revenue.**

*The United States vs. Matthew Burns.*—The defendant is charged with selling and offering for sale cigars in packages, to which the revenue stamp required by the act had not been affixed. Commissioner Shields admitted the defendant to bail to appear for examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

**The Clarke Divorce Case.**

Before Judge Cardozo.

*In re Clarke.*—This case, in which a contest is being carried on between Mr. and Mrs. Clarke for the possession of their child, on the recommendation of Mrs. Judge Daly the Sheltering Arms, at 110th street, was suggested to the Court as a suitable institution wherein to place the child.

Mr. Compton said his client, Mrs. Clarke, was reluctant to part with her child, and, therefore, the proposition too mitted by the other side for the final disposition of the child was not acceptable. As certain charges had been made against the plaintiff it was her earnest desire to vindicate herself before the court. Nevertheless, she was willing to submit to such temporary disposition of the child as the Court would think proper.

Mr. Chauncey Shafter replied that he had consulted with his client and had made inquiries relative to the institution mentioned. He would now hand a prospectus to the court.

Mr. Compton said he knew nothing about the institution, but presumed that, under the superintendence of Mrs. Daly, it was a proper place for the child. At all events, the plaintiff was content with any disposition the Court made of it during the pendency of the examination of the divorce suit.

Judge Cardozo said he would make inquiries about the last Union, and would render his decision as to the disposition of the child this morning.

Decisions.

By Judge Cardozo.

*The Union Dime Savings Institution of New York vs. Halloway et al.*—Granted.

*Henry Elias vs. Eugene Elias.*—Order settled.

*Woodrow et al. vs. Connolly et al.*—Motion denied.

*Wetbury vs. Sears.*—Motion granted.

*Smith vs. et al. vs. Snead et al.*—both motions granted.

*Rosel Levy vs. Solomon Levy.*—Motion denied.

*Ada Church vs. Catharine Church.*—I think the allowance asked for, in view of the circumstances of the infants, too large.

*George Delano vs. Marie E. Delano.*—An order may be taken that the order of reference heretofore made in the action be amended so that the action and all the issues therein be referred to hear and determine instead of to report the facts.

*Mooney vs. Mooney.*—Motion granted.

*In the Matter of the Petition of Leontine Spotts.*—Order granted.

*Jenkey vs. Hart et al.*—Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

**Striking Terror Into Jurors—A Wholesome and Much Needed Order.**

Before Judge McCunn.

On the 3d inst. Judge McCunn was obliged to adjourn his branch of the court for a week, by reason of the non-attendance of the jurors summoned. He then imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars on each absentee and ordered a new panel to be served. Yesterday morning, on the Clerk calling over the new panel, several were found to be absent, while many of those who had been summoned on the original panel appeared to plead excuses for their non-attendance.

Judge McCunn said that it was impossible to get respectable persons nowadays, owing to the fact that the Commissioner of Jurors and the Clerks of the courts undertook to excuse them without any authority whatever for so doing. He was now determined that this thing should be stopped, and would see to it that every juror summoned who had not a sufficiently valid and legal excuse should serve out his term. The Judge hereupon ordered the imposition of a fine of twenty-five dollars on each of the delinquents, they to remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the fine is paid, with power, in case of failure to pay, to send them to the County Jail.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**General Tom Thumb's Photographs.**

Before Judge Barbour.

That herculean specimen of humanity, Tom Thumb, has brought a suit against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation over their road. The claim is disputed by the company, and a motion was made yesterday to file security for costs. The Court granted the motion by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

**Proceedings to Dispossess—Opinion by Judge McCunn.**

*Abraham Cooper vs. Robert G. Gregg.*—This was an application for an injunction to stay proceedings to dispossess, and Judge McCunn, in denying the application, holds as follows:—

This is an application to stay parties from proceeding under a dispossessing process taken before Anthony Hartman, Justice of the Third Judicial district in this city. We cannot grant a stay. It appears from the papers before us that the question as to whether there was a renting or not was duly heard before Justice Hartman and was passed upon by him. Under these circumstances the only remedy left for the parties aggrieved is by certiorari to review Judge Hartman's proceedings. This court would not interfere with the proceedings before our district judges unless some deception or fraud has been practised upon the court below and which is beyond the power of that court to remedy. The law laid down in the case of Gentil vs. Arnaud (38 Howard's Practice Reports, 94) is the correct law in regard to injunctions, and must be strictly adhered to by this Court. The application must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

**Decisions.**

By Judge Barbour.

*Seaman vs. Sandford.*—Motion denied.

*French vs. Gallaudet.*—Motion granted and cause referred.

*Budlong vs. Simms.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, and ten dollars costs of motion, unless defendant answer within twenty days and pay costs of action.

*Wheaton vs. Kane.*—Motion denied, with five dollars costs.

By Judge Jones.

*Ann E. Cohen, &c., vs. Emanuel Strauss.*—See memorandum with Special Term clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—JANUARY 10, 1870.

**Decisions in Cases Heard in 1869.**

By Judge McCunn.

*Henderson vs. Stone.*—Attachment granted.

*Smith vs. Morris.*—Motion to strike out answer granted and judgment ordered for plaintiff.

*Stover vs. Henderson.*—Reference ordered.

*Seibert vs. Leland.*—Same.

*Chapman vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.*—Motion to open default granted on payment of ten dollars costs.

*Ray vs. Pendergast.*—Judgment for defendant. See opinion with Judge.

*Stevens vs. Peters.*—Reference ordered.

*Alfel vs. Mayer.*—Same.

*Baldwin vs. Patten.*—Judgment for plaintiff. See minutes with clerk.

*Godfrey vs. Rodgers.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with ten dollars costs.

*Read vs. Orton.*—Judgment for defendant; order and form of judgment to be settled.

*Wheeler, &c., vs. French.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied. Bail reduced to $2,000.

*Johnson vs. Harper.*—The first clause of the reply is by way of demurrer. The second is properly a reply. The demurrer motion must be stricken out. Both cannot stand.

*Morrow vs. Walker.*—Let an attachment issue on this order.

*Meyer vs. Siegel.*—Motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence denied.

*Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to answer.

*Gilmore vs. Gilmore.*—Reference ordered.

*Petrer vs. The Congregation Bikur Cholim, &c. Kadisha.*—Motion to vacate supplementary proceedings granted, with ten dollars costs.

*Hine vs. Cranford.*—In this case it is quite apparent the referee has made some great mistake in dismissing the complaint. The evidence is clear beyond peradventure that the defendant bought the Lumberg and that the same was delivered to him; and how, under the circumstances, he came to dismiss the complaint I cannot see. A new trial is ordered, with costs to abide the event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

**When Does the New Judiciary Article of the Constitution Take Effect?**

Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt.

*Giron vs. Wendt.*—A judgment was entered for the defendant in this case about five years ago, Judge Brady rendering the decision. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, consisting of Judges Daly and Brady, who affirmed the judgment on the 27th of December, 1869.

The plaintiff now moved for a reargument on the ground that the new article of the constitution had been adopted on the 6th day of December, and before the rendering of the decision in this case.

Mr. Campbell argued that by the provision lately adopted Judge Brady was incompetent to sit in review of his own judgment.

Mr. Charles Wehle, for the defendant, contended that the act creating the Constitutional Convention, act of 1867, section five, provided that the constitution or any part of it, if adopted, shall go into effect on and after the 31st day of December next, unless the constitution framed by said Convention should provide otherwise.

The last article of the constitution thus framed states that the same shall go into effect on the 1st of January, 1869, and there can therefore be no doubt about that being the time.

Judge Daly said that the impression of the Court was that the point of the plaintiff was not well taken; that the Court believed that the new article went into operation on the 1st of January and not before; but as there might be some doubt on the subject, and as the Court did not wish to have its judgment questioned on that ground, it would order a reargument of the case before the present bench on Wednesday next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

**Decisions.**

By Judge Loew.

*Department Survey of Public Buildings, &c., vs. Thompson.*—Motion granted.

*Woods vs. Dilger.*—Same.

*Shiff vs. Gibbons.*—Same.

*Hain vs. Elsworth.*—Same.

*Levy vs. Tait.*—Same.

By Chief Justice Daly.

*Allen vs. Morton.*—Settled.

*Pitts vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.*—Same.

*Dodge, Jr., vs. Brown and Reichmann.*—Same.

*Sinclair vs. Allaire.*—Same.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Curtis.

*Malvina Packard vs. Goodkind and Others.*—This was a case which involved the rights of boarding house keepers and the privileges of boarders. The particulars have already appeared in the HERALD. The Court decided that the defendants were entitled to judgment on the ground that the parties bringing the action had no just ground of complaint in view of the violation of contract perpetrated by the plaintiff. The defendants left the hotel because the accommodations were, as they alleged, miserably meagre and below the standard of excellence promised. The evidence showed that Messrs. Goodkind, Stiner and another paid all that was properly due, but refused to pay for accommodations for the entire season, which they did not have or enjoy. The defendants paid for everything they got, but refused to disburse for what they did not have. Verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

**Larcenies and Burglaries—A Revengeful Colored Woman Sent to the State Prison for Larceny.**

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.

Shortly after the court was opened yesterday the Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments for robbery, burglary and grand larceny. Assistant District Attorneys Fellows and Blunt conducted the prosecution and in conjunction with Judge Bedford, disposed of a very large calendar of cases with unusual promptness and efficiency.

SENTENCED.

William B. Cooley pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing a set of harness and a pair of blankets worth $100, on the 23d of December, the property of William Vanhise.

Harriet Scott, who on the 26th of December stole fifty dollars in money from George Barrenter, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

These prisoners were each sent to the State Prison for one year.

William Stetson was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Andrew Linberg, No. 5 Peck slip, on the 20th of December, and stealing forty dollars' worth of wearing apparel; he pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George Miller was charged with stealing ten brackets on the 28th of December, valued at forty dollars, the property of Carl Winter. He pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded till Friday for sentence.

WHAT IS AMOUNTED TO—A FIT SUBJECT FOR THE STATE PRISON.

John Shevlin was indicted for burglariously entering the stable of Irwin, Murphy & Co., 351 South street, on the night of the 6th of November. He pleaded guilty to an attempt and was arraigned for sentence.

The Judge asked him if he had ever been arrested, to which the prisoner replied, yes, for drunkenness. "Have you not been arrested on a charge of robbing a man, and locked up for fourteen days?"

The prisoner coolly replied, "I did not think that amounted to anything."

"I'll tell you what it amounts to," rejoined Judge Bedford, "five years in the State Prison. You are a bad fellow, and one of those kind of men that it is my duty to put out of the way."

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.

Catherine O'Connell, an unfortunate woman, was tried upon a charge of stealing a silver watch on the 28th of December from a sailor named Joan Johnson, in a disreputable house in Catherine street. She was convicted of petty larceny and recommended to the mercy of the court. The Judge sent her to the Catholic Reformatory.

A REVENGEFUL WOMAN.

Mary Hawkins was tried and convicted of stealing a quantity of clothing from Thomas Crothers, 95 Bayard street, on the 8th of December. The complainant testified that he caught her in his room with the property on her arm. The prisoner was an elderly colored woman, and during the trial gave utterance to violent exclamations. Mr. Crothers called in an officer, whom she fought on the way to the station house, stating that the authorities could not send her up more than six months. She went on the stand and denied the testimony for the prosecution. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty. When arraigned for sentence she exhibited intense passion in her looks and gestures. She said, "I will have my revenge on the officer if it is twenty years. I will jump on his mutton like a crow on carrion."

Judge Bedford sentenced her to the State Prison for five years.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The The People vs. Thomas Connolly, John O'Neil and William Lyons, robbery; Mathew McAlear, Patrick Quinn, James Barnes, Michael Mullen, John Wagnan, Jacob Mathes, William O'Brien and Patrick Barry, felonious assault and battery; William Welsh, Daniel Donohue, Michael Boyle, Thomas Murray, William Owens, John McMahon, Michael Shannon, Peter Loye and William Jackson, burglary; John Nelson, forgery; Thomas B. Baker, Thomas J. Radcliffe, Patrick Rooney, Isaac Stevens, John Muller, James O'Connor, Mary Brown, Michael Carroll, Marks Michael, Alice Butler and Maria Lyons, grand larceny; John S. Stephenson, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.—Before Judge Blatchford.—183, Stewart vs. The Mariposa; 180, Handy vs. Steamer Franconia; 158, Campbell vs. Steamtug Richard Done; 165, E. H. Hall, et. al., vs. Steamer Metis; 183, John Foley vs. Steamer Isabella; 184, P. Boyle vs. Wm. Beard, Jr.; 155, Steamtug Derrick Company vs. Schooner R. A. Edwards; 188, Michael Daly vs. Jane Nicholson.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judge Ingraham, presiding, and Judges Barnard and Brady.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 357, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 25, 84.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 34, 36, 82, 109, 136, 142, 159, 186, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 803, 1151, 1207, 721, 1077, 1277, 133, 132, 163, 893, 1261, 599, 1247, 1271. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1275, 1006, 1150, 1156, 1280, 560, 1506, 1516, 1738, 1635, 1594, 1366, 1144, 1302, 1363.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4787, 4176, 4314, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4500, 4531, 4697, 4702, 4719, 4725. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4718, 4656, 4663, 4678, 4483, 4748, 4752, 4778, 4731, 10, 11, 12, 17, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21.

# ADULTERATIONS OF CONFECTIONERY.

**What the Superintendent of a Confectionery Company Says on the Subject—Pistachio Ice Creams Without Either the Substance or the Shadow.**

The following letters, called out by the recent *exposé* in the HERALD of adulterations in confectionery, explain themselves. It will be seen that our published statements on the subject are fully endorsed, as well as the suggestion that some remedial steps should be taken to put an end to existing frauds:—

UNITED STATES CONFECTION COMPANY, 73 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read your editorial on the adulterations in confectionery, and the communication from Mr. Maillard, and as a practical confectioner can corroborate the statements made therein, and heartily approve your suggestion that a commission be appointed by the Board of Health to investigate. In the interest of public health, the dirty basements in Wooster, Laurens and other streets of like character where cheap confectionery is made, and not only those, but some of the more pretending "big houses" whose sales are entirely at wholesale to the country dealers. I am authorized by the President of this company to invite the HERALD commissioner or the Board of Health to call at any hour of any day at our manufactory and witness the whole *modus operandi* of making pure candy from sugar. I will suggest that a bill be introduced into the Legislature this week making it a misdemeanor to adulterate candies, with a provision that a license shall be taken at a nominal charge by every maker, in order that some control may be had by the authorities over those poison-vending establishments, with a penalty of discontinuance in case chemical analysts can ever detect any adulteration in their productions.

Such a law would be a blessing to the people in respect of their health, and a blessing to the manufacturers, as it would improve the general business by giving universal confidence in the purity of confectionery; whereas now there is a universal doubt over which people ride when they give candies to their children. Pure sugar is known to be wholesome, and when it is flavored and put into solid small pieces and called "candy" it is popular, and should be partaken of by children and adults without fear and apprehension as to quantity or nature of what it is composed.

You are engaged in a good cause. Put the knife to the root of the Upas and kill it now effectually. Plaster of Paris, Paris green, verdigris, chrome yellow, Paris blue—some worked into the body of the article called sugar candy, and some painted on the surface with brushes, for which purpose hundreds of artists are employed by the wholesale confectioners of New York—are not beneficial to health, and their use in confectionery should be arrested by the strong arm of the law. A good work for our new Legislature. Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PORTER, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is with interest, pleasure and disgust combined that I read in your valuable paper (the issue of last Friday) in reference to the "bonbon business." I am very glad that so much rascality has been exposed, but at the same time I do not think your reporter was justified in giving credit almost all to one store on Broadway, as having the purest candies in the city. The manager here makes the adulterations mixed in candies a great deal worse than they really have ever been. Now, I know, as well as a great many other Frenchmen, what they use in France as well as in this city for confectionery coloring purposes. This "head man" says he uses cochineal for red, saffron for yellow, pistachio nuts and verte vegetable for green. Now, do you believe there ever was one pound of verte vegetable imported for these purposes, when we have so many vegetable greens in New York? And as for pistachio nuts, which have been used, but are very scarce now (and I have paid at the rate of four dollars a pound for them), do you think they could be used in confectionery that is sold on Broadway for seventy-five cents and eighty cents a pound? No, sir; I don't believe it.

How could the "head man" have become acquainted with all these different ingredients (some of which I never heard of) if he had not been where they are used? I know of some leading confectioners who, when they get an order for pistachio ice cream, which is a fashionable cream, and for which a good price is paid, pretend to furnish the genuine article. Do you think a pistachio nut ever went in them? No, sir, not even the shadow of one. But ninety-nine persons out of one hundred do not know the difference. And then you will hear, "How delicious this cream is! what splendid flavor, and such delicious color!" Now, as I said before, not even a shadow, no, not even the word pistachio was mentioned, or its echo ever went into that cream. But the color is obtained from the juice of spinach, the same as is eaten by thousands of our citizens on their table daily, which of course you know is no more poisonous than a good ripe Havana orange. To tell the truth, I do believe that your reporter was well treated by some of those managers in this house, to have that article contained in Friday's issue well worded and printed, as it would serve for a grand free and cheap advertisement for this house on Broadway. Jealousy, I think, was the cause of this "head man" saying so much. If you want to know how to detect terra alba in sugar, take some of the sugar, place it in a glass vessel with plenty of water, stir it up very well; the sugar will dissolve, but the terra alba will settle at the bottom, resembling very much marble dust; in fact, this terra alba is almost the same in appearance, color and taste as white marble dust. Yours, truly, &c. J. A. E.

## TAXPAYERS RAMPANT.

**Meeting of Property Owners to Protest Against Being Bamboozled by Nicolson Pavement Assessments—Money for the Fight.**

An adjourned meeting of property owners on Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street, was held last evening at the Howard Rooms, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.

Mr. EDWARDS occupied the chair and said the meeting was convened pursuant to adjournment to get up the sinews of war to oppose the assessments on the property owners for the Nicolson pavement from Forty-second street north to the Park.

It was reported by the chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the property holders and obtain the necessary funds to pay counsel fees and incidental legal expenses, that about $800 had already been collected for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was necessary to have a fund of $1,500 for the purpose.

Mr. R. D. HATCH said that there was a recent case in the Court of Appeals which modified, in a great measure, the proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case of the Seventh avenue Nicolson pavement, to prevent the laying of which an injunction was granted to Mr. Astor and Peter Dolan, which was subsequently vacated. This decision would apply to the case of Dolan against the laying of this pavement.

A collection was then taken up among those present, which swelled the amount to $1,000, and the finance committee having been directed to collect the remaining $500 the meeting adjourned.

## THE CLIMATE OF ALASKA—VERY REMARKABLE FACTS.

The following is a summary of winds and weather at Sitka, A. T., from November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1869:—

| Month. | Warmest Day—2 P. M. | Coldest Day—2 P. M. | Days Fair | Days Cloudy | Amt. of Rain—Inches | Days Snow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November, 1868 | 53 | 31 | 5 | 25 | 9.38 | — |
| December, 1868 | 53 | 34 | 11 | 20 | 6.69 | — |
| January, 1869 | 41 | 32 | 3 | 28 | 10.14 | 1 |
| February, 1869 | 47 | 34 | 3 | 24 | 14.80 | 3 |
| March, 1869 | 53 | 27 | 9 | 22 | 6.20 | — |
| April, 1869 | 56 | 38 | 6 | 24 | 8.99 | 1 |
| May, 1869 | 70 | 49 | 5 | 25 | 5.87 | — |
| June, 1869 | 63 | 50 | 5 | 24 | 4.99 | — |
| July, 1869 | 69 | 53 | 4 | 24 | 3.20 | — |
| August, 1869 | 68 | 51 | 8 | 22 | 5.84 | — |
| September, 1869 | 59 | 55 | 10 | 20 | 7.62 | — |
| October, 1869 | 58 | 53 | 7 | 23 | 9.59 | — |
| Total | — | — | 69 | 285 | 92.32 | 5 |

There are thirty days wanting in the table to make up the year 1869. Those days were mixed—part of each being fair and the balance cloudy.

Sitka is situated near the fifty-seventh parallel of north latitude. New York city is near the forty-first.

## THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS—A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There has been considerable discussion in relation to the expediency of removing the Bible from our public schools. I think the following plan must commend itself to all parties:—I would propose that a suitable committee be appointed to make appropriate extracts from the Bible, of such parts, however, as are worded precisely alike in both the Protestant and Catholic versions. These extracts could be bound and simply worded on the title page "Extracts from the Holy Bible, appointed to be read in the Grammar Schools of New York." By adopting such a course, neither Protestants nor Catholics would have just reason to find fault. The passages from the New Testament should embrace only such parts as could give no offence to the religious prejudices of the Jewish patrons of the schools. I sincerely hope that the enemies of religion will not triumph in this matter, but that the inspired words of Holy Writ will continue throughout all ages to be heard in our free schools.

MANUFACTURE OF BEER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The breweries of San Francisco manufacture 135,000 barrels of beer, including ale and porter, annually; employ a force of 200 men and consume 13,500,000 pounds of barley and 200,000 pounds of hops in the production of the above amount of malt liquors. The barley is raised in California.

# MUNICIPAL.

## First Business Meeting of the New City Fathers.

The Board of Aldermen in Fine Working Order—A Good Beginning—More Light on Tompkins Square—Social Science Solicitations—Committees for 1870.

The newly elected City Fathers assembled yesterday at two P. M., pursuant to adjournment. There was an evident anxiety to know what they would do and how they would do it, and the lobby was consequently more crowded than usual. The "heavy weights" of the city government—yclept Aldermen—were all present except Aldermen Scannell, Woltman and Cunningham, and the clerks and scribes were in their places and all evidently ready for business. The roll was called by the Deputy Clerk, Mr. Frank Twomey, and a quorum found to be present. Calling the roll was apparently onerous to the obliging deputy. Last year he had but seventeen names with the prefix "Alderman" to call off; this *quantum* he had so nicely gauged that he could so grade his breathings as to reach the final word of the roll just as his wind gave out. Now the twenty-one names with the prefixes are not so easily gauged, and when the seventeenth name was reached he was obliged to gasp for an additional supply of breath to "get through" the other four names and prefixes. He, however, got the proper gauge before the meeting adjourned, and thus, perhaps, a catastrophe was avoided. The Aldermen all appeared to be quite happy, except, perhaps, Alderman O'Brien, who, being in deep mourning for a relative, was obliged by etiquette to keep a solemn face, much against his inclination, and quite contrary to his general bearing. Alderman Guntzer at times would look around with a fierce frown—emulating, no doubt, his doughty young counsel before the canvassers—and crouching as if the ghost of Seger were hovering over his chair, or as if his wild looking protege, Lane, were whispering to him of the loss of "that gold watch" awarded him for faithful services. But neither of the latter were visible to other eyes than those of the handsome John William—if to him—and no spirits were present to disturb the harmony of the meeting—at least none were within the range of natural vision.

As soon as the usual preliminaries had been disposed of the work proceeded quietly and neatly. A number of resolutions in regard to regulating, grading, paving, &c., were introduced and laid over or referred to the appropriate committees. Resolutions were introduced directing the Street Commissioner to have the lamps in Tompkins square raised, repaired and regilded, where such improvements were needed; directing the Comptroller to insert in the budget for 1870 the sum of $5,000 for the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, and $5,000 for the Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Infirmary. These resolutions were laid over. A resolution was adopted granting permission to the property owners on Seventy-sixth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to regulate, grade and flag that portion of the street at their own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

A petition was received from the Social Science Society asking that some of the public buildings under the direction of the Corporation be placed at their service, when not in use and after business hours. Some of the crowd in the lobby seemed to think that "social science" was only a polite term for "the social evil" of which they hear and know so much, and the grins and nods and winks exchanged had an undoubtedly expressive, if not elegant, meaning. It may here be stated that their ideas on this question as evinced by their tones and looks are somewhat erroneous, and the social science is by no means "the" social evil, at least as generally understood. The paper was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and will, no doubt, be duly attended to. Resolutions were adopted providing for the payment to J. R. Fellows of $1,200 for professional services in defending the Mayor and Common Council; directing the Clerk to furnish the members with the usual badges, staves of office, stationery, &c. The resolution providing for cutting away one-half of the sidewalk on the northerly side of Fulton street, adjoining St. Paul's churchyard, was called up and put on its passage.

Alderman MOORE objected, saying the sidewalk there is none too wide at the present time, and that there had been no petition, as far as he could learn, to have the alteration made. There was a great deal of traffic on the street, and he hoped the matter would be laid over until there was some reason given for the improvement or until it could be learned whether there had been any petition presented asking for it. The suggestion of Alderman Moore was adopted and the matter allowed to remain on the list as before.

The PRESIDENT then declared the standing committees for 1870 as follows:—

*Arts and Sciences*—Aldermen Cregier, Miller and Moore.
*Claims and Donations*—Aldermen Guntzer, Hughes and Woltman.
*Croton Aqueduct Department*—Aldermen Miller, Long and Murray.
*Ferries*—Aldermen Murray, Croker and Welch.
*Finance*—Aldermen Moore, Murray, Cullen, Croker and Long.
*Lamps and Gas*—Aldermen Long, Cunningham and Jackson.
*Lands and Places*—Aldermen Welch, Murray and Scannel.
*Law*—Aldermen Jackson, McKiever and Guntzer.
*Markets*—Aldermen O'Brien, Cuddy and Barker.
*Ordinances*—Aldermen Dimond, Welch and Moore.
*Printing and Advertising*—Aldermen Croker, Reilly and O'Brien.
*Public Health*—Aldermen Hughes, Dimond and Cunningham.
*Railroads*—Aldermen Barker, Hughes and Murray.
*Repairs and Supplies*—Aldermen Scannel, McKiever and Woltman.
*Roads*—Aldermen Cunningham, Jackson and O'Brien.
*Salaries and Offices*—Aldermen McKiever, Cuddy and Cregier.
*Sewers*—Aldermen Reilly, Croker and Guntzer.
*Street Improvements*—Aldermen Cuddy, Long and O'Brien.
*Street Openings*—Aldermen Woltman, Reilly and Scannel.
*Wharves, Piers and Slips*—Aldermen Cullen, Hughes and Barker.

The announcement of the committees seemed to be what a majority of the people in the lobby were waiting for. Among others was the clean shaven, tall and handsome candidate for the position of Superintendent of Markets, Mr. George Hickey, who smiled with delight when he heard his friend O'Brien had been placed at the head of the Committee on Markets, and with him the natty Aldermen Cuddy and Barker. Whether the "influence" of the committee will be given Mr. Hickey or not cannot be determined by outside novices, but his chances for the place, on the score of personal popularity alone, are good, and it is safe to presume that the weight of the committee will be in his favor.

There being no further business to be transacted the Board, on motion, adjourned to Monday next at two o'clock P. M.

## BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

**Standing Committees.**

The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Reilly, presiding.

The following standing committees were announced for the ensuing year:—

*Arts and Sciences*—Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Robinson and Feltner.
*Assessments*—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, McDonald and Shelly.
*Croton Aqueduct Department*—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Costello and Galvin.
*Donations*—Assistant Aldermen Shelly, Costello and Mulligan.
*Ferries*—Assistant Aldermen Galvin, Gibney and Fay.
*Finance*—Assistant Aldermen Houghton, Seery, Robinson, Rogers and Lysaght.
*Lamps and Gas*—Assistant Aldermen Rogers, Houghton and Odell.
*Lands and Places*—Assistant Aldermen Hill, Fay and Houghton.
*Law Department*—Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Seery and Mulligan.
*Markets*—Assistant Aldermen Feltner, Gibney, Houghton, Healy, Rogers and Costello.
*Ordinances*—Assistant Aldermen O'Brien, Schlichting and Hill.
*Printing and Advertising*—Assistant Aldermen Houghton, Lysaght and Galvin.
*Public Health*—Assistant Aldermen Mulligan, Fay and Rogers.
*Public Buildings*—Assistant Aldermen Fay, Odell and Feltner.
*Roads*—Assistant Aldermen McDonald, Shelly and Seery.
*Railroads*—Assistant Aldermen Rogers, Costello, Galvin, Fay and Hampson.
*Repairs and Supplies*—Assistant Aldermen Seery, Houghton and Lysaght.
*Salaries and Offices*—Assistant Aldermen Hill, O'Brien and Hoffmann.
*Sewers*—Assistant Aldermen Odell, Healy and Hill.
*Markets*—Assistant Aldermen Gibney, Lysaght and Galvin.
*Street Pavements*—Assistant Aldermen Hampson, Rogers and Schlichting.
*Street Openings*—Assistant Aldermen Seery, Mulligan and Odell.
*Wharves, Piers and Slips*—Assistant Aldermen Costello, Shelly, Lysaght, Fay and Hampson.
*Joint Committee on Accounts*—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Rogers and O'Brien.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

A WONDERFUL OLD WOMAN.—The telegraph informs us that President Lopez, of Paraguay, has again murdered his mother for conspiring against his life. That sprightly and active old lady has now been executed 3,000 times for the same offence. She is now eighty-three years old, and erect as a telegraph pole. Time writes no wrinkles on her awful brow, and her teeth are as sound as on the day of her birth. She rises every morning punctually at four o'clock and walks ten miles; then, after a light breakfast, enters her study and proceeds to hatch out a new conspiracy against her first born. About two P. M. it is discovered, and she is publicly executed. A light toast and a cup of strong tea finish the day's business, and she retires at seven and goes to sleep with her mouth open. She has pursued this life with the most unfaltering regularity for the last fifty years, and it is only by this unswerving adherence to hygienic principles that she has attained her present green old age.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

# HORRIBLE MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**A North Carolina Horror—Atrocious Nature of the Crime—A Slungshot, Knife and Rope Used—Horrible Appearance of the Victim—Excitement Among the People—Arrest of the Alleged Murderers.**

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Jan. 7, 1870.

On Sunday morning last the citizens of the quiet little village of Hillsborough, in the adjoining county of Orange, were horror-stricken by the discovery of a fiendish and atrocious murder, which for its barbarity has scarcely an equal in the annals of crime. The victim was a man named Martin V. Blalock, who kept the bar of the liquor room of Utley & Blalock, to which was also attached a restaurant or eating room. He had retired the night previous, as usual, the last time he was seen alive by his friends and relatives, and with no apprehension of the terrible fate that was in store for him. Early on that Sabbath morn a negro boy, who had been in the habit of waiting on Blalock, while on his way to light the fires and bring water was met by two other negroes, who told him that something was wrong at the barroom; as they had looked into the back window and Mr. Blalock was lying on the floor, surrounded by a pool of either blood or water, they could not tell which. Doubting the truth of the statement the boy went himself, and, pushing open the shutters of the window, became satisfied of the fact, and rushing to the house of his old master, Squire Murdock, he exclaimed, "Git up on your feet, boss; Mr. Blalock is lying on de floor, dead!" With all possible haste Mr. Murdock reached the scene, and so horrified was he that without loss of time he rang the town bell to alarm the citizens, which soon brought a surprised crowd to the spot.

A BARBAROUS AND BLOODY DEED.

Upon entering the back room of the store in which Blalock slept a ghastly and inhuman spectacle met the gaze of the citizens. Lying on his back near the centre of the room, with the left leg across and resting upon the right and his arms extended, was the corpse of Martin Blalock. Stuffed in his mouth, as if to stifle his dying cries, was a pillow case, half of which protruded from the extended jaws, now rigid in death. The throat was severed from side to side by two deep and jagged gashes, as if the instrument by which they were made was dull and uneven. A rope was tied tightly around his neck, which would give the impression that the murderers at first attempted strangulation, and not succeeding in this they resorted to other and more effective means of despatching their victim. A blow of some heavy weapon had entirely crushed in the left temple; there were about fifteen wounds of various kinds in the features; the eyes were matted with clots of congealed black blood, and with the half bloody pillow case sticking up from the mouth and the brain oozing from the temple a more shocking and sickening sight could scarcely be imagined. In the store or front room, behind the counter, one of the instruments of death was discovered. It was a small cog-wheel, weighing about one and a half pounds, through which a rope had been tied, and, judging from the indentations on the murdered man's forehead, this had been used as a slungshot with terrible effect.

PLUNDER

was evidently the object of the murderers, who had gained an entrance by knocking at the door, waking their victim up under the plea of wanting a drink, and then completing their bloody work. The watch, chain, knife and other articles, besides a small amount of money belonging to Blalock, were gone, and the till of tin box in which were kept the receipts of the store was also missing. About $100 in money and a few articles of small value were all the murderers obtained to compensate them for the commission of this awful tragedy.

THE ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Ever since the discovery of the crime the entire community at Hillsborough has been in a feverish state of excitement and the citizens are unusually earnest in their endeavors to bring the murderers to light. An inquest was held, before which a large number of witnesses were summoned, but though unable to fasten guilt upon anybody suspicion at once fell upon a negro named Bob Gunn and two others, called respectively Young and Lutterloh. Gunn was arrested here a few days since and was conveyed by the Sheriff of Orange to jail at Hillsborough, where he is now safely lodged. Young was also arrested near Hillsborough, and the capture of Lutterloh was effected at Asheborough, in Randolph county, so all three are now in a safe way to pay the penalty of the law.

THEIR GUILT

is now established, though arrested only on suspicion created by a strong chain of circumstances. Young and Bob Gunn spent the greater portion of Saturday and that night together, and left their lodging shortly after midnight. Where they were joined by the other, Lutterloh, is not known; but as two of them have partly confessed the deed, and as a portion of the money has been found on the person of Young, and the till of Blalock has been discovered, it is clear they are the guilty parties. Gunn says he was forced to go with the other two; that Young leaped in at

# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.


OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRECK ON THE RAFT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE SPITFIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—GRAND MINSTREL PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TOM AND JERRY—IRISH OUTLAW—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OUIDA.

THE TEMPLE, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD PENNY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—DAVID COPPERFIELD BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—HAMLET.

WAVERLY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

MRS. F. B. CONSTANTIN'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOST TRUMP OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"CAMP."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—IL BAGIO AFRICANO, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway—THE CHRISTY'S.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.


# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, January 11, 1870.

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8—Mormonism: Progress of the Schism in the Mormon Church—The Domestic Tragedy Queer—Virginia: Position of Parties on the Subject of the Admission of the State into the Union—The Great Southern Mail Route—Arrival of Corinna Lewis in Boston—The Rhode Island Manufacturers' War—Literature: Criticisms of New Books.

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12—Advertisements.


MORMONISM.—We give elsewhere this morning another letter from Salt Lake City detailing the progress of the schism in the Mormon Church.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.—Mr. Paine introduced in the House yesterday a bill providing for a new apportionment—the whole number of representatives to be three hundred, with provisos for the admission of additional members.

JOHN CHINAMAN.—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday to provide for legislating John Chinaman out of the country, notwithstanding the fifteenth amendment and the Burlingame treaty. It holds that he may be removed if his vices and customs are odious.

THE *National Intelligencer*, which was recently revived by Mr. Alexander Delmar, has died again from want of sympathy. Its friends were New York democrats, who have as much as they can do to keep alive their organs nearer home.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Senator Corbett offered a resolution in the United States Senate yesterday providing for the annexation of British Columbia, and a movement is believed to be on foot to annex the whole of the British North American possessions. General Grant seems inclined to take the advice the HERALD gave him some time ago and accept the New Dominion and the outlying provinces in liquidation of the Alabama claims.

THE LAST SPIKE AT SALT LAKE.—The Utah Central Railroad, which connects Mormondom with the civilized world by rail, was completed yesterday, and Brigham Young, with a desperate firmness worthy of the condemned man who adjusts the hangman's noose round his own neck, drove in the last spike. The celebration of the event among the Mormons was apparently as general as if the railroad opening were not a deathblow to their peculiar institution. Brigham Young, in his speech on the occasion, said that Utah now wanted to be admitted to the Union.

## Cuba, Spain and the Administration.

Our news from Washington regarding Spain hour after hour confirms and justifies the ground we took some days ago. In advance of all our contemporaries we pronounced the Cuban revolution a failure. In many quarters where the surprise was felt the course we took was condemned; but to-day the views of the HERALD are universally accepted as just. It was our hope and belief at one time that the Cuban insurgents would prove true to themselves, and that the cause was so good that they could not fail to win. We lent them our powerful help; but facts convince us that in the whole history of revolutions the Cuban insurgents have proved the feeblest and least effective of all revolutionists. They have had their time, their chance, their opportunity; but in spite of all these, and with all the help they have received, they have bungled and failed. Our reports a few days ago proved this. The reports of Consul General Plumb, the burden of which we gave in the HERALD of yesterday, amply justify us in the course we felt compelled to adopt. Mr. Plumb is an impartial judge. He was a Cuban sympathizer. He was opposed to Spain. So much was this the case that Señor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, felt it to be his duty to protest against the appointment of Mr. Plumb as consular agent of the United States in Cuba. But, strange to say, this friend of Cuba, this enemy of Spain, has been compelled to admit that he was deceived, and that really there is no cause for United States interference, and for this simple reason, that rebellion in Cuba is a name, not a fact. A few wandering guerillas, without munitions of war, without food, without a home, are not strong enough to justify the American people in saying that they can or ought now to be recognized as belligerents.

At the same time we must reiterate what we said some days ago, that for all this the Cubans are themselves to blame primarily and the American government secondarily. On the Cuban bungle we will not dwell. On the bungling of our administration we cannot dwell at sufficient length. If action had been taken by our government when the affair was ripe, when Cubans were filled with enthusiasm, and when Spain was on the point of giving up the struggle, we should have had no trouble in the matter. It would all have been settled, and this settlement would have been easy. It seems, however, that so far as the American government were concerned common sense and pluck perished with Secretary Rawlins. Poor dying Rawlins saw what should be done. He spoke what he felt. Early in September he was present at a Cabinet meeting. At this Cabinet meeting, mainly in consequence of his advice, it was agreed that a proclamation should be issued on the 31st of September recognizing Cuba as a belligerent Power. Between the Cabinet meeting and the 31st Rawlins was no more. His manly policy died with him. The proclamation was never made. Cuba was deceived. Spain was permitted to remain master of the situation. Roberts at Washington and Sickles at Madrid were, in all likelihood the one as much as the other, put to their wits' end. Roberts, however, has been amply satisfied; things have gone on very much to his satisfaction, but poor Sickles must have been for some months past finding it difficult to know what to do. No one, however, can blame Sickles. He has done his best. His best has been fairly good, and if it has not come up to the high requirements of the situation the blame rests with the administration rather than with him. Sickles has had to contend with two difficulties—a government that was not a government and an administration that did not know its mind.

Meanwhile we have only to reiterate what we have said before. We cannot recognize Cuba as a belligerent power. We cannot, because there is no belligerency. But we have our duties, and we must not ignore them. The insurrection in Cuba has been crushed mainly through our influence. Cuba, however, will remain as dissatisfied as ever. She will never submit to Spain. A new class of ideas have got abroad among the people. Their opinions are changed. They are sick of uncertainty. They would like to be independent, but above all things they long for a strong government. The men who own large estates and the people who earn their daily bread are equally in agony. The island, the most beautiful and most fertile island in the world, is being ruined. Life is being sacrificed, fields are being wasted. We could, we still can, prevent both, but we do not. If suffering still exists in Cuba the fault is not that of the American people. Their sympathies have never changed. They are as much with the Cubans to-day as they were six months ago. Witness the action taken by the Senate of the United States yesterday. To-day Senator Morton speaks on the general question. We have no doubt that he will express the sentiments of the great body of our people; but to-day, as yesterday, facts must be accepted. We are responsible for the continuance of bloodshed and for the waste of property; but our responsibility means now—no more, no less—that we should buy the island. Let us force on the purchase. We cannot wait upon Spain. Let us make an offer and push it. If the present rulers of Spain cannot act for the Spanish people that is Spain's misfortune. We cannot help it. If Spain will not take our money we have no choice but to do by Spain in Cuba as we did by France in Mexico—bid her go home and mind her own business. The American people have hitherto been patient; but Secretary Fish and the administration generally must not push them too far. In spite of our law-abiding tendencies we hate injustice. America for the Americans is more than ever the passion of our citizens.

A FRENCH SOLUTION OF THE INFALLIBILITY DIFFICULTY.—A French journal, *Memorial Diplomatique* by name, asserts that a compromise has been arrived at regarding Papal infallibility. The Council is to be allowed to proclaim it, and all the world is to be allowed to dissent. We put the matter more correctly when we say the Council will proclaim it and the world will dissent. This is but putting in another form what we have said a hundred times. If the Church will walk alone she may; the world will not hinder her, but it will claim and exercise the same liberty for itself. The Church and the world not being agreed they cannot walk together.

## Proposed Modification of the Tariff and Tax Laws.

A report comes from Washington that the President contemplates recommending to Congress a change in the tariff and tax laws, with a view to relieve the people of some of their present burdens. If this be so the President's views have undergone some change since he sent his message to Congress at the opening of the present session. While he admitted then that it was necessary to reduce taxation, which bore heavily upon the industrious classes, as soon as practicable, he thought it would not be wise to make any material change until the national debt could be reorganized and funded. He seemed to think the debt could be funded or adjusted on better terms and with more facility if the income remained large, the Treasury full of money and the credit of the government kept as high as possible. We suppose, therefore, that upon reconsideration the President concludes now the taxes may safely be reduced without inconvenience to the funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest.

The Committee of Ways and Means, it appears, have under consideration a modification of existing laws which will increase the free list of articles now taxed, but this, it is said, does not go as far as the President desires. He would make a more sweeping change and would supply the revenue thus proposed to be cut off by raising the tax on what is termed foreign business. That is, we suppose, to reduce the internal taxes and to increase certain duties on foreign articles. In other words, he is for taxing more heavily imported articles of luxury which the mass of the people can do without very well and which the rich can afford to pay for, and to take the tax off those things that enter into general consumption. This, undoubtedly, is a popular and statesmanlike view of the subject. Our system of taxation bears too heavily upon the poor and working classes, and is both complicated and costly in operation. Great Britain raises by far the largest part of its revenue from a few articles of luxury. Why should we not do the same? This would simplify our revenue system very much and would save a vast sum in the collection. Fully half or two-thirds of the number of officials employed in the Revenue Department could be dispensed with. The tax on small incomes should certainly be taken off. Perhaps it would be well to abolish this tax altogether; for it is inquisitorial, corrupting to both the officers of the government and the morals of the people, and requires a most costly machinery—a little army of officials—to collect it. If the President takes the view represented about changing the tariff and tax laws it is evident he has no fear of the Treasury being depleted. The surprising growth of the country and the rapid increase of our wealth and resources will keep the Treasury in a good condition, under proper management, although the taxes may be reduced. Too much surplus money in the hands of the government only leads to extravagance and corruption. This is a most important subject to the mass of the people, and should the President turn his attention seriously to it he will do much to popularize his administration.

## The Western Union Telegraph Strike.

The great telegraph monopoly has received a severe blow in the strike of the operators. It is in vain for the monopoly in its own interest to suppress the news in regard to the extent of the movement; for the grains that sift through its fingers are enough to show that the strike is not only almost as extensive as the wires of the company, but that it is bitter and persistent. Those operators who returned to work in several Southern cities have gone to the ranks of the strikers again on finding that the information on which they resumed work had been made up by the monopoly itself. From all parts of the country the Telegraphers' League is receiving encouraging reports. The other great trade unions have given them hearty support, both in sympathy and money. We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning a card from the telegraphers to the public, which sets forth their case fairly and squarely.

The managers of the Western Union Company have only themselves to blame. They have always been dictatorial and overbearing. The first cause of the strike is not merely the discharge of a few operators in San Francisco. The managers of the company claim so, but they know better. It is the culmination of a long series of tyrannies and oppressions practised towards their employés. They have been grinding their faces too hard. They have striven to drive the Associated Press as they please, and they have partly succeeded. They have coerced small country newspapers by threatening to deprive them, through the Associated Press, of their news. They have tried to coerce numbers of influential papers in the interior by this means, and at one time they even tried it on the HERALD. But they failed. They have bought out or crushed out numbers of rival lines, and are steadily aiming to get under their own control all the wires and all the newspapers in the country. But they have been too grasping and avaricious in view of a little gain, and too blind and unobservant of future results. They have gone the length of their tether. The strike of the operators is their deathblow, backed as it is by the trade unions, the independent press, the sympathy of the people and the power of Congress. For Congress is bound to take the matter in hand. The people, for whose benefit Congress legislates, cannot have their business affairs deranged, their credit impaired and their commercial transactions stopped at the whim of a dictatorial monopoly any longer. The government business itself is not safe. Our diplomatic machinery is liable to injury. The failure to transmit some important despatch through the Atlantic or Cuba cable might involve us in a diplomatic muddle or a foreign war. As long as the monopoly holds this unlimited power and is so tyrannical and boorish about using it, the people and the government are liable to fatal mishaps at any moment. The postal telegraph system in the hands of government would be safe from strikes of this kind, and not until the government takes the wires under its own control can we be wholly independent of the huge monopoly that now owns them or wholly secure from the repetition of the present muddle. Congress has the remedy in its own hands, and it is to be hoped it will use it firmly. General Washburn's bill covers the ground, and he shows that he understands the manœuvres of the monopoly when he proposes to hear the testimony of the operators themselves. They can give him the information he wants, and they are not interested in giving him the wrong kind of information. By all means let the bill be pushed. It is a blow for the people against monopoly.

## The Climate of Alaska—Very Remarkable and Interesting Facts.

We are indebted to Professor Doremus for some very remarkable and interesting facts and statistics, communicated to him from Mr. J. A. Tonner, a resident of Sitka, Alaska, on the climate and products of that locality. We will first give the facts thus received and then some explanation of their peculiarities for the information of the general reader.

First, then, Sitka is the largest town in Alaska, a town of about sixty houses and eight hundred inhabitants, chiefly Russians, of the lower class, but divided from it only by a stockade is an Indian village of nine hundred souls more. The products of the regions round about are limited to fish, furs and timber. Potatoes, turnips, radishes and onions can be raised, but they are small. They have there over thirty varieties of indigenous grasses; but hay cannot be cured—not sun enough. Coal is found within thirty miles of Sitka, but it is so bituminous that it has burned out the smoke stacks of steamers using it. Gold is found in several localities, but not in paying quantities. The mountain tops behind Sitka are white all summer; but along the coast there, near the sea level, it seldom snows, even in winter, and the thermometer hardly ever falls below the freezing point. About the 23d of December at Sitka the night takes up the whole twenty-four hours, and about the 23d of June the evening daylight blends into that of the morning. The coldest day, from the records of a whole year at Sitka, did not reach lower than twenty-two degrees above zero; and the warmest point of the warmest day marked sixty-nine degrees above zero. There were two hundred and eighty-four cloudy and rainy days in the year and fifty fair days, and only five days of snow at that point of the seaboard in that high latitude. The rainfall of the year there was ninety-two inches, or about three times the average rainfall of New York. They had fourteen inches of rain in Sitka in February last, which is equal to about fourteen of our heaviest summer storms.

Now, how are we to account for this remarkable climate of Sitka? We have heretofore touched upon it, but the facts submitted will justify a fuller explanation. First, then, between the fifty-fifth and sixtieth parallels of north latitude there is a string of islands with a narrow selvage of the sea coast, say fifty miles wide, between the sea and the coast range of mountains, which selvage may be called the panhandle of Alaska; and Mount St. Elias, seventeen thousand eight hundred feet high, at the northern junction of this panhandle with the main territory, may be called the silvery frosted rivet binding the handle to the pan. Sitka, near the fifty-seventh degree of north latitude, is in the centre of this panhandle. The pan itself, or about four hundred thousand square miles of territory, lying between the sixtieth and seventieth degrees of latitude, is absolutely worthless except to the hunter and the trapper.

But how is it that at Sitka the cold seldom sinks the mercury lower than twenty-two degrees above zero, while in the same latitude in the northern extremity of Labrador the cold for weeks together is forty degrees below zero and snow covers the land all the year round? How is it that at Sitka, above the latitude of Moscow, they have hardly a colder day in winter than they have in New Orleans, and nearly three times the annual average rainfall of New York? The prevailing westerly winds in our Northern hemisphere, and the great equatorial ocean current of warm water which from Japan sweeps around and across the Northern Pacific Ocean and down by Alaska, British Columbia and Oregon, explain it all. The same causes, on a smaller scale, applied to the Gulf Stream make the pleasant climate of the British islands. On the contrary the comparatively cold and dry climate of the Atlantic slope of North America is due to the prevailing westerly winds blowing over a frozen continent in winter and from great mountain ranges covered with snow even in summer. The horribly cold climate of New England, Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland is, however, partly due to the cold Arctic current which, with its icebergs from Baffin's Bay, flows down into the Atlantic between our sea coast and the Gulf Stream from the South.

But of what practical utility is all this? It is of the greatest practical utility in reference to the movements of emigration from one country to another. For example, in these facts and figures from Alaska, knowing the enduring causes thereof, we know that Mr. Seward, in his estimate of that vast region, is wrong and that General Thomas is right, and that Alaska, to the white man, excepting that little aforesaid selvage of sea islands and sea coast, will be utterly worthless and uninhabitable for perhaps ten thousand years to come.

TWO GOOD THINGS IN ONE.—Senator Stewart yesterday introduced a new style of postal telegraph bill in the Senate. He proposes to make the money saved by abolishing the franking privilege a construction fund for erecting government telegraph lines. Thus two obnoxious birds—the franking privilege and the telegraph monopoly—can be killed with one stone.

THE UNIVERSAL RUSSIAN EXPOSITION AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The recent National Commercial Convention at Louisville provided for the nomination by President Grant of commissioners to the "Universal Russian Exposition" to be held at St. Petersburg in May, 1870, and asked for samples and articles for exhibition. But the Department of State has received from Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul at Rival, in Russia, a letter announcing that the May exposition is not to be a world's fair like the grand *Expositions Universelles* at Paris and London. No foreign articles are to be admitted, and it will be an exhibition of Russian products and manufactures solely. Agriculture and manufactures have, however, been so greatly developed in the vast Russian empire during the past few years, and the great annual fairs to which the Russians have long been accustomed have so well prepared them for a Universal National Exposition that a splendid and memorable display may well be anticipated at St. Petersburg in May.

## Wall Street Speculation.

The renewed excitement in Wall street is a curious commentary upon the disposition of human nature to forget its ills. The speculative mania which has again taken possession of the dabblers in stocks, and gold exhibits the power which the stock and gold gambling cliques possess to draw outsiders into the giddy whirl with them. After the crash of September last the herds of "bulls" and "bears" fell to ruminating in silence and sorrow over their disastrous losses. For three months the Stock Exchange was tame and dull. But with the new year the cliques take the field. The pulseless gold market is quickened into activity and the quiet Gold Room resounds with the yells of the brokers. Forgot are the wounds of the late disaster. The dearly bought experience teaches caution no longer. As higher and higher mounts the premium the ranks are recruited. Gold is the touchstone for all the markets. Its advance is the signal for a rise in stocks, bonds and all classes of securities. Each man gathers confidence from his neighbor. One after another is drawn in and the tide of speculation swells. Money is easy—it always is at this season in Wall street. The speculators look for an abundance of it until the spring activity sets in. Hence they embark courageously in the grand "bull" movement which is the generally confessed programme for the balance of the winter. The brokers are in ecstasies. Their flagging spirits revive with the increasing volume of business. They have had hard times since September. Yesterday the street was all animation. The Gold Room was in a ferment of excitement over the government gold sales and over a remarkable dispute between a gold brokerage firm and the Clearing House with reference to a check for the trifling sum of half a million of dollars. In the Stock Exchange and in the government board a busy throng circulated throughout the hours of business. The sanguine "bulls" are existing in a rose-colored atmosphere, and will while the market rises. They reck not of the turning point and seem to forget the lessons of the past. If another crash be the penalty of their heedlessness they have only themselves to blame.

## Prison Labor.

We publish elsewhere an article on "Prison Labor," which deals with the question of the utility and benefit of the present system of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors. From the evidence exhibited there can be little doubt that a great mistake is made in allowing the fruits of penitentiary labor to go into the pockets of a few private monopolists when the State, or, in other words, the people who pay the taxes, could, under a different management, have their burdens considerably lightened and the sum total of the amount they are called upon annually to pay might be reduced by many hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the instance of Clinton Prison, where no contract system of labor prevails, it is seen that the State, which is its own employer, is gradually achieving a revenue which sustains the expenses of the institution and leaves an ever increasing margin of profit behind. No better argument than this is needed to prove that the contract system is an entire failure—that it has been tried to the fullest extent and found wanting. Sing Sing and Auburn are not self-sustaining by any means; but we find that particular branches of labor in the former which are managed directly by the State, as the lime-kilns and quarries, pay handsomely, while the work of the contractors, side by side in the table of statistics, exhibits a painful deficiency of revenue. Again, it appears that the marble quarry, which under the contract system, with one hundred men at work, returned an average of one thousand dollars monthly earnings, now, under the altered management and with slight additional increase of labor, turns into the treasury the satisfactory sum of six thousand dollars. It is hardly necessary to quote any stronger argument in favor of the State employing and utilizing the labor of its own convicts, and we trust the Legislature will take notice of the matter in a practical and serious spirit. Why should the people be called upon to pay over one hundred thousand dollars of a deficiency to the prison of Sing Sing when there is such incontestable proof in the case just mentioned and in that of Clinton Prison, that the abolition of the contract system, which was seemingly designed to enrich a few private parties, has been accompanied by such encouraging results as are mentioned in the article alluded to. Of course it should be the aim of those who are authorized to make the reforms called for that the State enter not into injurious competition with honest industry. Fears on this head are, perhaps, more exaggerated than real, and labor unions are apt to see a greater bugbear in the subject than is warranted by the facts. The Legislature, in considering the matter from the standpoint of common sense, can reach no other conclusion than that penitentiaries where the product of the convicts' labor goes in a brief time to enrich beyond precedent the fortunes of a few contractors can be made equally available in swelling the revenues of the State and ridding the people of unnecessary taxation.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—We observe that the Chamber of Commerce of this city is decidedly averse to discussion of the postal telegraph, and can lay it on the table with wonderful alacrity whenever it by any chance comes up. As the proposition for the postal telegraph is one of the progressive ideas of the age, it may occur to the people generally that it is laid aside because the Chamber is a body of old fogies. But this is not the reason. On the contrary the reason is one that demonstrates that the old gentlemen are as keen as can be—when they see their interest in a measure. The reason why the Chamber of Commerce puts its face against the postal telegraph is that many of its members are large stockholders in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

THE PARAGUAYAN MISSION.—Young Lopez had an interview with President Grant yesterday, and was most cordially received. He stated to the President that a great injury had been done Paraguay by the withdrawal of Minister McMahon at so critical a period, and he urged the accrediting of another minister as soon as possible.

## What the Oldest Inhabitant Says.

We called on the oldest inhabitant the other day for any facts he might have kept in mind of the condition of the river in former years by comparison with its condition now. The old gentleman has come out very handsomely with his record of forty-two winters, whose snows, we trust, sit lightly on his head. We find in his statistics that it is not by any means an unprecedented thing for the river to be open all the way to Albany at this season, but we also find some things that may be of greater profit to keep in mind than this isolated fact. It is clear by the record that when the river is open in January we have not much to apprehend of subsequent severity of the winter. Note this, extortionate coal dealers. All the winters in which the river is noted as open in this month are set down emphatically as "mild winters," with only one exception. In fact the rule is so general that we may almost put down an open river in January as the characteristic sign of a mild winter for this vicinity. There is only the exception of 1809-10, in which year the winter was "remarkably mild till January 19," at which date the river closed and from which time the winter was "severe." For fourteen winters the river was open in January, and twice did not close at all till February. It was closed in December in twenty-three winters and in November in four winters. The rule of the river, then, as drawn from the observation of forty-two years, is that for seasons of ordinary or great severity it closes in December and remains closed, and in seasons of exceptionably cold weather it may close in November, while moderate seasons commonly see it open as late as January and sometimes as late as February; and its remaining open as late as January is a sign from which we may safely infer that the season will be mild throughout.

OUR ST. DOMINGO CORRESPONDENCE.—The letter which we publish in another part of the HERALD will be read with interest. It shows that there is a determined hostility on the part of the representatives of European monarchies to the project of the United States obtaining even the slightest foothold in the West Indies. The British Barkis in St. Domingo is willing that this rich and fruitful island should remain as it is, the prey of conflicting partisans and native military chiefs, rather than that it should become, under the protection of the American flag, a rich, prosperous and peaceful territory. Indeed, her British Majesty's agent has gone so far, according to our correspondent, as to enter into a conspiracy for the overthrow of President Baez. We should like to know if his action is endorsed by the home government. However, whether there is opposition or no, these islands must come into the possession of the United States, notwithstanding the plotting and planning of foreign agents to the contrary.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE fired on and killed one of the editors of M. Rochefort's new journal in Paris yesterday. The newspaper men waited on the Prince to challenge him to a duel, but his Highness terminated the quarrel in a Bonaparte fashion. Paris remained deeply agitated by the event.

NOT A PRIVATE MATTER.—There was committed in this city on Sunday an act of uncommon barbarity, in the mutilation of a father by the teeth of his son; but no one gets punished for it, and the instruction hence to the masses is that our laws afford complete immunity to such offences. The son was arrested, but was subsequently discharged because the father refused to appear against him. Just here is the great error. No magistrate is justified in dismissing such a case. If the father did not appear it is the magistrate's duty to send for him and hold the offender till he gets him. The public peace and the moral sense of the community are involved in such cases, and a great evil is done every time such an offender goes unpunished.

VIRGINIA.—A sharp fight was made in the House yesterday for the admission of Virginia. It came within one vote of being successful, and the opponents of admission only saved themselves by superior filibustering. In the Senate the bill was taken up and discussed until the executive session.

HERALD NEWS HOME FROM EUROPE.—An English financial writer went on to prove yesterday that by the difference in exchange United States five-twenty bonds at eighty-six are "really higher in price than British consols at ninety-two." This matter is telegraphed to us through the Atlantic cable. The news is peculiarly at home in the columns of the HERALD, having been first published in our financial article and editorial page a fortnight since, or just at the moment this satisfactory point of monetary adjustment was attained. The words of the despatch are therefore quite familiar to us, and we are glad to say that the subject matter has not lost any of its force in consequence of its double flash through the Atlantic cable and that it stands the electric shocks excellently well.

GRAND CHANCE FOR THE STREET COMMISSIONER AND MAYOR.—A parliamentary party in France demands that Baron Haussmann, late Prefect of the Seine, the great "street improver" of Paris, shall be indicted and arraigned for trial. The occasion of this prosecution will furnish a grand opportunity for the Street Commissioner of New York to learn what the Baron has accomplished, what he has left undone, and how he came to "swing round the circle" and out of it in Paris. Mayor Hall should depute a dozen or two of the members of the Common Council and authorize them to proceed to the French capital and report the case for the benefit of our fellow citizens. It don't matter if all the party should not know French. They will "make the thing out," between French, Italian and Gaelic.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—New York capitalists, it is stated, have arranged to build a levee along the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi river, and they have hit upon a good plan for making the enterprise pay. They propose to make a railroad bed of the levee, and construct a good, substantial road along the line of some of the richest towns and plantations in Arkansas. The plan might be carried out on the lower Mississippi, in the sugar planting districts of Louisiana, where the population and soil are both richer than in Arkansas, but the levees would have to be built further back from the water than heretofore, in order to guard against the encroachments of the river.

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# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
## FROM
# ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

## Report of a Coup d'Etat in Madrid.

## COMMERCIAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.

## A Paris Editor Shot by a Bonaparte Prince.

## FRANCE.

**The Ministry of War—A Bonaparte and an Agitator—Cotton Trade—Commercial Protection.**

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1870.

It is reported that General Louis Jules Trochu is to replace General Leboeuf as Minister of War.

A quarrel has arisen between Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the writers of the *Marseillaise*, in consequence of a bitter and "slanderous" attack made in that paper on the Prince. The latter has sent a note to Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, closing with these words:—"I reside at No. 59 rue d'Auteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." The affair is extensively commented on by the press.

The *Moniteur* to-day states that after the 10th of May next the privileged admission of cotton fabrics into France as temporary importations will cease.

The merchants of Bordeaux held an excited meeting last week, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the commercial treaties and protesting against the abolition of restrictions on importations in foreign bottoms.

The steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg January 5 for New York, has been stopped, and is detained at Havre.

**Political Animosity—Imperial Amnesty.**

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1870.

It is certain that the party of the left have joined with the other parties in demanding the arraignment of Baron Haussmann.

The government has decided to allow Ledru Rollin, Thiaidi and others to avail themselves of the amnesty recently granted for political offences.

**Prince Pierre Bonaparte Shoots an Editor—Paris Agitated.**

PARIS, Jan. 10—Evening.

This afternoon M. Fonvielle and M. Victor Noir, of the editorial staff of the *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's journal, proceeded to the residence of Prince Pierre Bonaparte as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, an editor of that journal. They had an interview with the Prince, during which an altercation took place. The Prince became enraged, and seizing a revolver fired twice upon his visitors. One of the shots took effect in the body of Victor Noir, killing him instantly.

The tragedy causes great agitation in the city.

Prince Bonaparte has delivered himself up to the authorities.

**M. Ollivier to the Legislature—Military Law.**

PARIS, Jan. 10—Evening.

M. Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif to-day. He declared that the Ministers considered it their first duty to communicate with the Legislature. A long discourse was not necessary, their intentions being well known. The Ministry had the confidence of the sovereign, and they asked for that of the Chambers. They hoped that a policy of conciliation would prevail and that all would aid in the work of establishing a national government adapted to the requirements of the nation and likely to insure liberty without license.

Subsequently, during the session of the Chamber, Deputy Gambetta demanded information as to the whereabouts of the soldiers who had been punished for attending political meetings.

General Leboeuf, the Minister of War, replied, censuring all soldiers who disobeyed orders, but asserting with emphasis his conviction that the army would be faithful against revolution.

The speech of the Minister of War led to an acrimonious debate, Deputies Gambetta and Jules Favre opposing M. Ollivier, who took up the affair and defended the Minister. M. Gambetta declared that the breach between Ollivier and the opposition never could be repaired.

After a very excited discussion the Chamber adjourned.

## SPAIN.

**Report of a Coup d'Etat.**

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1870.

A rumor is current in this city that a *coup d'état* was made at Madrid last night.

**Cabinet Grouping.**

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1870.

Señor E. Montero Rios, recently Under Secretary of Justice, has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice Señor C. Ardanas, resigned.

**The Cabinet Sworn In—Provincial Disturbances.**

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1870.

The oath of office was administered to the new Ministers last night by the Regent.

The Cortes will reassemble to-morrow.

Additional election disturbances are reported in some provincial towns.

## ENGLAND.

**American Finance and United States Bonds.**

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1870.

A writer in the London *News* to-day, reprobating certain sneers at American credit, recently published in the London *Times*, proves that by the difference in exchange the United States five twenties bonds at 86 are really higher in price than British consols at 92.

**Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.**

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10, 1870.

The steamship Bellona, from London January 1 for New York, had her wheel and steering gear damaged in a gale and had to put back to Falmouth.

Her second mate and quartermaster were washed overboard and lost.

## TENNESSEE.

**The State Constitutional Convention—An Organization Effected—Discussion on the Propriety of Administering an Oath to the Members.**

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at the Court House in Nashville at twelve o'clock to-day. The Convention was called to order by Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, who read the proclamation from Governor Senter, announcing the vote for and against the Convention, and stating the Convention had been called by the people, the vote being 50,520 for and 10,020 against. Colonel Bolling Jordan, a member of the Convention of 1834, was appointed temporary chairman, and S. S. House, of Williamson county, temporary secretary. Sixty-six delegates were present.

Mr. BAXTER, of Knox county, proposed the appointment of a committee of three to draw and suggest the oath to be taken by the delegates.

Mr. HASKELL, of Shelby county, said the members of the Convention of 1834 took no oath.

Mr. BAXTER replied that it was not obligatory, but it would be appropriate to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. G. W. JONES concurred with Mr. Haskell that it was not necessary to take an oath, as the Convention was only delegated to submit amendments to the constitution to the people.

After further discussion Mr. Baxter's motion was laid on the table.

John C. Brown was unanimously elected permanent president, having been nominated by John Netherland. James F. Lincoln was also nominated, but withdrew.

Mr. BROWN, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, conservative in its tone. President Brown was a general in the Confederate army.

## URUGUAY.

**Resumption of Payments by the Bank of Montevideo.**

LISBON, Jan. 10, 1870.

Later mail dates from Montevideo, just received, announce that the great bank in that city, which was recently compelled to suspend, has resumed.

## THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

**The Convoy and One of the Gunboats in Hampton Roads.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Spanish frigate Isabel La Catolica, accompanied by one of the gunboats, came in the Roads this afternoon, having parted company with the others yesterday. The others are expected here to-night.

## UTAH.

**Celebration of the Completion of the Utah Central Railroad—Brigham Drives in the Last Spike and Makes a Speech—Great Enthusiasm Evinced by the Saints.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 10, 1870.

The celebration of the laying of the last rail on the Utah Central Railroad, which completes communication between Salt Lake and the Atlantic and Pacific, took place to-day. Business here was wholly suspended and the day devoted to pleasure. People from all parts of the Territory came hither to join in the celebration. Brigham Young, apostles, elders, saints, sinners, Jews and Gentiles alike participated. Flags were displayed in profusion everywhere, bands of music filled the air with animated strains, and the thunder of cannon mingled with the cheers of the vast throng. The scene was exceedingly lively, men and women forgetting for the time their religious differences and social prejudices.

At ten minutes past one o'clock the train arrived, bringing the representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Major General Gibbon and officers of the army, Captain Douglas and other prominent men were present. Brigham Young drove in the last spike to the last rail, in the last tie, at two o'clock, amid cheers, music and the firing of cannon. Elder Woodruff then dedicated the railroad to the Lord. Several speeches were next made, after which Brigham Young delivered an address. He declared that the road was not constructed by individual enterprise for private gain, but was intended for the benefit of the whole nation, of which Utah is a part. Utah, he said, now wanted to be admitted into the Union, and desired the nation to lay aside all narrow feelings and prejudices, and, as fellow citizens of a great republic, join in the celebration of this happy day. Speeches were also made by Jennings, the Vice President, of the road, Joseph Young, the Superintendent, Colonel Carr and T. B. Morris, of the Union Pacific, Apostle John Taylor and others. Congratulatory telegrams were received from the chief officers of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. Great enthusiasm was evinced. Some parts of the city are illuminated to-night and a grand ball is progressing at the theatre.

## GEORGE PEABODY.

**Posthumous Honors to George Peabody—Preparations for the Reception of His Remains at Portland.**

PORTLAND, Jan. 10, 1870.

The coming arrival of the remains of the late George Peabody is the principal topic of conversation and interest in this city. Concerning the exact time, however, when the fleet of mourning is to arrive, there seems to be a wide difference of opinion. Many incline to the opinion that it will arrive in the course of two or three days, and there are others who set the time as far distant as the 20th. From the fact that the three United States monitors, to act as the guard of honor, which were to sail from Boston to-day, have had their orders countermanded, it is reasonable to believe that the fleet will not certainly appear in American waters the present week.

The ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the remains and also those connected with their departure from this city will be grand and impressive in character and will reflect the greatest credit upon the city and state. As soon as the fleet is signalled from the observatory the telegraph will flash the news to all parts of Maine and elsewhere, so that there will be ample time afforded for people all over the State and country to witness the final ceremonies. The reception fleet will be the United States double turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Terror and the corvette Alaska. To her Majesty's Monarch will be assigned the post of honor, while the United States steamer Plymouth and other ships-of-war will follow in line. The ensigns will be displayed at half-mast in conjunction with the British flags. The marines and crews will be drawn up in line, heads uncovered; the band will play funeral dirges and guns will be fired at the time of the disembarkation and transfer of the remains to the authorities of the State of Maine. A delegation of the officers will accompany the funeral escort from Portland to Peabody.

According to the arrangements the remains will remain on board the Monarch forty-eight hours after she is signalled before being brought on shore, and they will then probably lie in state in the City Hall for two days before being forwarded to Peabody. The ceremonies in the hall will occur upon the day of departure, and will be grand and impressive. The Haydn Association, supported by the Portland and Germania Bands, will perform appropriate selections. The whole building will be thrown open, so as to accommodate all who may be present. The Governor and staff will be present at the landing and remain throughout the ceremonies. The British government has ordered Minister Thornton to be present at the funeral, and there is some prospect that he may be present at the arrival of the remains.

It is expected that the President of the United States and the heads of departments will be represented at the funeral ceremonies; also all the educational institutions in the land which have been blessed with the liberality of the deceased. It is probable that the occasion will bring to Portland a larger number of distinguished men from the higher walks of life than was ever seen here. Decorators will commence draping the City Hall and other public buildings to-morrow, and the citizens generally will unite with the authorities in displaying emblems of mourning.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Release of the Steamer Anna—No Evidence of Violation of the Neutrality Laws Found About Her.**

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

The steamer Anna, which was arrested on last Wednesday by the United States Marshal at the instance of the Spanish Consul, was released this morning, a motion to that effect having been made by the counsel for the steamer, with the concurrence of the United States District Attorney, as nothing was found to substantiate the charge of violation of the neutrality laws. The Anna leaves for Nassau to-night.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The terrible force with which a blow can be dealt by a double turreted monitor was shown by the Miantonomoh in the sinking of the Maria on the night of the 3d inst. while *en route* to Boston. She was steaming at the rate of seven miles an hour when she ran into the steamer Maria, off Cape Cod. The Miantonomoh struck the Maria about midships, pressed her bow completely through the side, forced the engines out through the other side and lifted the wooden steamer up on her bow like a broken eggshell. The steamer remained a few minutes on the bow of the Miantonomoh and was carried with the greatest ease; soon it was shaken off, filled with water, and sank immediately. Four lives were lost. It is calculated that the monitors Miantonomoh and Terror, now at Boston, each have an impetus when under a speed of seven knots equal to about 60,000 tons. These monitors are elevated only two feet above the water; the waves are frequently four feet deep on their deck. No merchant vessel would stand the slightest chance in a collision with them; and the chances are four to one that by a well directed blow they would sink any man of war other than those of the monitor class.

The Miantonomoh and Terror will set sail, or rather set their propellers, from Boston in two or three days to join the Peabody funeral fleet.

The officers of the Miantonomoh are:—Commander, Shufeldt; Lieutenant Commanders, Cornwell, Wise; Surgeon, Bates; Assistant Surgeon, Dickenson; Paymaster, Woodhull; Chief Engineer, Zeigler; Lieutenants, Newell, Berry; Masters, Judd, Dayton; Ensign, Ingersoll; Assistant Engineers, Burnup, Cline, Ford, Barker, Mintzer, Webster; Mates, Anderson, Henderson.

The officers of the Terror are:—Commander, Ransom; Lieutenant Commanders, Nicholas, Barker; Chief Engineer, Kellogg; Surgeon, Schofield; Assistant Surgeon, Scott; Paymaster, Tuttle; Lieutenant, Elliott; Ensigns, Lisle, Tremain, Singer, Derby; Assistant Engineers, Roop, Green, Kelley, Hannum, Ross.

There are 320 men in the crews.

### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, commanding the Nineteenth infantry, being next in rank to General Joseph A. Mower, late commander of the Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to the command of that department, in place of Mower, deceased.

Brevet Major General R. B. Ayres is assigned to command of the Nineteenth infantry, at Little Rock, Ark., and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the Twenty fifth infantry, vice Mower, deceased, though General Reynolds remains in command of the State of Texas.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

**Lecture of Secretary Boutwell Before the Grand Army of the Republic Department of the Potomac.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1870.

Secretary Boutwell to-night delivered a lecture for the benefit of the charity fund of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, at Lincoln Hall, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. He traced the history of the country at length, showing that resistance to tyranny and love of freedom were characteristic of the colonists, and that the general spirit of the people found expression in the declaration of American independence. He asserted that the student of history will find an intimate connection between the rejection of so much of the original draft of that declaration as denounced the slave trade and the attempt to dissolve the Union in 1860 and 1861. Independence was inevitable. It came, and it secured equality to the colonies as States, in full recognition of the American Union and its rightful position among the nations of the world. The civil war was alike inevitable. It came and secured freedom and equality to the citizen. The war for independence gave us States and it gave us a nation, but citizenship was a privilege and was confined to a class. The States and the nation emerged from the civil war purified and chastened, while citizenship is no longer a privilege merely, but is now established as a right. But it is not enough that we are independent politically as a nation.

It is not enough that the inhabitants of the country are all citizens and equal before the law. A nation cannot act fully and freely before the world, she is not independent in the largest and best sense unless she is comparatively free of debt, with capacity to raise revenues much in excess of ordinary demands and a credit unstained by any act of dishonor and relieved of every apprehension even in the minds of the most timid. This statement suggests the only remaining difficulty in our country's path. As the men of the Revolutionary war did not hesitate to assume their share of the burden of the war debt, so I trust that you who have made so great sacrifices for the Union will courageously imitate their example. At the close of the Revolutionary War the interest-bearing debt of the country was about seventy-five millions. The population of the country was less than three millions, but accepting that number as the nearest approximation to the truth the debt averaged twenty-five dollars to each person. The present interest-bearing debt of the United States can be put at about $2,100,000,000, and it is not unreasonable to estimate the present population of the country at forty-two millions. The debt, therefore, averages fifty dollars for each person. It is safe to assume, also, that the property of the country in proportion to its population, estimated at its gold value, is more than three times as great as it was in 1789 or 1790 even. If we assume the value of property in 1790 to have been equal to three hundred dollars for each inhabitant it would be proper to estimate the aggregate property of the country at the present moment to be at least one thousand dollars for each inhabitant, or an aggregate of $900,000,000 at the former period against $42,000,000,000 at the present time. But, whether these estimates of the aggregate property of the country at the two different periods be correct or not, it cannot well be denied that the present average is more than three times the average in 1790. The result is that at the former period the debt was eight and three-tenths per cents, while at the present time it is only five per cent of the property of the country. This estimate is at best but an approximation to the truth; yet relatively it is an under estimate, rather than an over estimate of the present resources.

I cannot doubt that it was as difficult for Mr. Jefferson's administration and for the people of the country to reduce the debt during his term at the rate of three and a half millions per annum as it is for us to reduce the debt at the rate of one hundred millions per annum. From 1801 to 1809 the country was subjected to all the taxation which those in power dared to impose, for the reduction of the debt was a leading feature of Mr. Jefferson's policy. Our condition at the present time is peculiar. The revenue is large, and after the payment of ordinary expenses, pensions and interest, we have a surplus of one hundred millions annually for the reduction of the principal of the debt. The Treasury is free from embarrassment, and we have no occasion to borrow a dollar for any purpose whatever. Provision can be easily made for the payment of the ten-forty bonds, amounting to $194,000,000, in 1874, when they will be first redeemable, or they may be postponed for thirty years more, as the public interest may require. The amount of $283,000,000, due in 1881, can be paid at maturity. For the present we are at ease in financial affairs. The proposition for a new loan has one purpose, and one only—the reduction of the interest account, and if this cannot be accomplished we have no occasion to intrude upon the markets of the world. Our power to place a new loan at a reduced rate of interest is, in my opinion, wholly dependent upon the magnitude of our surplus revenue. Nothing but the menace of payment will induce the holders of six per cent bonds to surrender them and accept a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. If you reduce the revenue so that it is barely adequate to meet the necessary expenses and the accruing interest, the holders of five-twenty bonds will resolutely resist every effort to induce them to accept a lower rate of interest.

Our net interest account, excluding Pacific Railway bonds, is $125,000,000. The government has already bought $90,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the treasurer, leaving our actual interest at about $120,000,000. The reduction of the interest account $18,000,000 a year will enable us, if we choose to make this the basis of a sinking fund, to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt in thirty-five years, if we reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the government and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present rate; that is to say, a saving of $18,000,000 annually in the amount of interest will, in thirty-five years, with the accumulated interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there, then, in the presence of such a possible advantage, to be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenue at a higher rate for one or two or even three years if necessary? With a large revenue for three years the result is surely accomplished in one way or the other. If the public accept the new bond at a lower rate the question is settled in favor of the government; if they decline the opportunity the revenues will liquidate the principal of the debt, and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are only sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt, and the public creditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest, what will be the condition of the country thirty-five years hence? It will have paid $4,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt and the entire principal will then be unpaid. Again, I say, it is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independent of foreign or hostile powers. It is not sufficient that the people are all citizens; that they are free and equal, or even that political power is in their hands. To all these must be added national financial independence. This America has not. This she cannot have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt and renders its payment certain within a generation. I dare not cite examples; but the nations are many that are crippled in their policy and retarded in the development of their industries by the magnitude of their debts. Their example should be a warning to us. The public debt is the only serious result of the war of any considerable magnitude now remaining; but it is a result so serious as to demand some present sacrifices for the future public good. They are sacrifices, however, which will not interfere with the general prosperity of the country; nor is the exigency so exact as to leave us without the opportunity of relieving from time to time those interests that are most heavily burdened. On the one hand, by courage and the manful acceptance temporarily of a burden, considerable no doubt, but not insupportable, we secure the permanent prosperity and financial independence of the country. On the other hand, if we shrink from the task and the duty, may I not say, of mastering these difficulties at once, we increase the aggregate burdens of taxation and leave to another generation the completion of a work which should have been exclusively our own.

Mr. Boutwell was applauded and congratulated on the conclusion of his lecture.

## PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

**Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.**

General J. McElroy, of New Orleans; General Nathaniel Smith, of Tennessee; Colonel R. M. Stevens, of Rochester; Captain J. H. Abbey, of New York; Colonel T. E. Bean, of California; Dr. J. Knight, of Massachusetts; Dr. R. S. Stevens, of Nova Scotia; General Allen Smith, of the United States Army, and General G. L. Dickson, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Gardiner, of Cambridge; J. D. Sturdevant, of Boston, and A. P. Sturdevant, of Norwich, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Captain W. C. Munson, of Hartford; Professor Inglehart, of Germany, and Captain E. R. Dawson of the British Army, Toronto, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Judge P. H. Morgan, of New Orleans, and General R. E. Dunn, of the United States Army, are at the New York Hotel.

Fred. E. Goodrich, of Boston; H. R. Hulburd, of Washington, and L. M. Johnson, of New Hampshire, are at the Everett House.

**Prominent Departures.**

O. S. Winans, for Albany; Captain Kimball, for Ireland, and Major Perry, for West Point.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FECHTER.—The new light of the drama, the new German wonder in English—Fechter, the modern Roscius, the admiration of London, trumpeted to the seventh heaven of the prophet by Dickens—was received on his first appearance last night at Nibo's by an audience limited in numbers only to the utmost capacity of the house, and in quality the choicest theatrical gathering ever seen in New York. Dickens had proclaimed him and fashion had decreed him the lion of the hour; the wonderful magician, who had transformed Hamet, the English brunette, into a veritable Danish blonde, and who, according to Dickens, had made the spooney Ruy Blas "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever." But while awaiting the lifting of the curtain we notice that the inquiry prevails among the ladies around us, "Who is this wonderful Fechter?" He is a German by parentage, an Englishman by birth and a Frenchman by education. He was born in London and "raised" in Paris. The German language and the German's romance are his by descent; with the English as his native tongue he imbibed the Englishman's practical views of things. Brought up in Paris, his German and English peculiarities were thoroughly seasoned with the French accent, French eloquence and French ideas. Moreover, having undergone the regular schooling of a painter and a sculptor, he is a master of costumes and attitudes, and at forty-five he may be said to be in the perfection of his genius and accomplishments. On a good foundation, have we not here the elements of that extraordinary plant which blooms on the stage only once in a hundred years? We have.

"But what is this play of Ruy Blas?" It is one of Victor Hugo's French extravaganzas of romance, readily convertible into an African extravaganza. It is, besides, the old story of love and "the ruling passion strong in death." What says Colerige? He says:—

> All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
> Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
> Are all but ministers to Love,
> And feed his sacred flame.

Fechter's Ruy Blas is modelled upon this idea. King Solomon overdid it, with his three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines. Hence his declarations that "there is nothing new under the sun," and that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Now, with Fechter, in spite of Solomon, even in this old story, we have something new. Ruy Blas is a sort of Gil Blas to begin with, a poor adventurer, who through his lucky fortunes and cleverness becomes Prime Minister of Spain, and who, blessed with the affection of the unwedded and romantic young queen, dies happy, though his death is bloody and untimely. You must know that the world, in this age of steam and the lightning telegraph, goes too fast for your old stagers of the stage. Hence, with the most gorgeous mounting, even Shakspeare begins to drag. Hence the astonishing success of the "Black Crook" and *opera bouffe*, legs in plain English and nigger minstrels in French. Hence fine writing, wit, eloquence and poetry on the stage have become rather flat, and sensations, high seasoned, broad and strong, illustrating the ruling passions of the age, are what we want. Wallack still makes those old time English comedies fascinating, but it is the fashion to go to Wallack's and the ladies will go there to study the fashions. It is so at Booth's. In the best days of the Italian opera it was not the opera, but the fashions, that drew those elegantly dressed houses. So it is here to-night. The house, with the house, is, after all, the great attraction, particularly with the ladies. They came to see Fechter as a curiosity, not to hear him as an artist, and they will go home talking not of Fechter so much as of this person and that person in the audience, and how she was dressed, or where he sat and who was with him. This was always true, more or less, but truer now than ever. Superstitions, fancies and romances have been so indiscriminately knocked in the head by science and its fixed facts that the spirit of the age is all Gradgrind. "Facts is what we want;" even our sensations must represent facts, and facts that will pay. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that a good trumpeting, puffing up or pitching in by the newspapers makes the lion of the hour, genius or mountebank, actor, politician or parson, and Fechter has been trumpeted to the echo.

But here we are. The play opens. The proud and aspiring Don Sallusto (Shewell) has had his wings clipped by the young Princess or Queen and he plots revenge. The ragged, but chivalric Don Cæsar de Bazan, the Spanish Bayard in "old clo," will not serve him; but Ruy Blas (and a rousing welcome from all the house greets his first appearance), the valet of the scheming Marquis, consents in writing blindly to serve him. Poor Ruy is moonstruck—clean gone—a helpless adorer of the Princess, and is easily led by the nose with promises of preferment that will lift him nearer to the queen of his heaven. This is the substance of the first act. It does not exact much of Fechter; but though he has little to do and say he does it as one who believes that he is Ruy Blas, an honest man, but blind as a mole in his infatuation.

While the curtain is down we will note a remark or two from the people around us. "Well, how do you like him?" "Can't tell yet; but what a short neck he has. He reminds me in his neck and shoulders of the great Napoleon." "Yes, and don't you think he is a little—just a little—too fat for a pining lover?" "Can't help it, Madam. Great actors are good livers and are apt to get fat, especially those of German descent and the Italians too—Janauscheck, Alboni and Amodio, for instance. It's the cheese and beer." "Oh, nonsense! but don't you notice that while Fechter pronounces every word distinctly English that there is yet a sort of German accent or twang in the rounding of his sentences?" "Yes, but a twang is not confined to Fechter. Rachel had a uniform method of rounding her sentences, rising and falling, which might be called a twang; Janauscheck, bold and powerful, has a set method; Dickens in his readings has a twang almost amounting to that of the backwoods Baptist preacher on 'the harp of a thousand strings.' In fact, the inspired actor or preacher is almost sure to run into some sing song musical measure, and is not singing the highest form of eloquence?" But here we are again.

The second act developes Ruy as a model reformer of state abuses in the *rôle* of Prime Minister, and yet by his bond he is still constrained to be the servile slave of the aforesaid plotting and remorseless Marquis. To complete his humiliation he is compelled to be this menial of a subordinate, immediately after a charming conversation with the Princess, in which she exalts her bewildered lover to the stars, with the assurance that though her hand is pledged to another her heart is all his own. In this act Mr. Fechter expands like the opening flower, and in the *denouement* of the third act he appears full blown, a fine reader and a finished actor; but not an actor up to the high pressure required to reach the American pinnacle of perfection. The buzz and hum of an overflowing assemblage may have been the trouble; but whatever it was, his voice where it appeared to be fully exerted and was fully demanded, seemed to be unequal to the house.

Miss Carlotta Le Clercq in person is all that could be asked to fill the *rôle* of the charming young Queen, and she played her part gracefully, smoothly and to the general satisfaction, sharing fully with Ruy Blas the honors of the house, from its first recall to the last. Mr. Shewell's Don Sallusto was evidently the result of careful study, while the Don Cæsar of Mr. Bangs was admirable. In short, the chief actor was well supported throughout, and if he failed to reach "the great expectations" of Dickens it is because, perhaps, of the high pressure American standard of excellence which he failed to reach or because of that infinitesimal, but still perceptible, German twang; or because he was not fully comprehended, as, on a first look at Niagara Falls we are apt to feel disappointed in not comprehending the actual wonder before us; or because the play itself does not give the chief actor enough to do; or, because, after all, it is an old story to this community, not improved in the extravagant rendering of Victor Hugo. The Bohemians, in seizing upon Mr. Fechter in advance of his coming, and in landing him to the skies as the most wonderfully gifted and accomplished actor of modern times in every respect, overdid their work, and imposed a task upon Mr. Fechter which no man could on his first appearance fulfil. It would be unjust, however, to pronounce a definite opinion from this first appearance as to the merits of Mr. Fechter. Let it suffice that last night he gave us a touch of his quality which assures us that he is equal to, and will doubtless appear to better advantage in greater requirements than the *rôle* of Ruy Blas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The revival last evening at this house of Mr. T. W. Robertson's popular three-act military drama of "Ours" was sufficient inducement to crowd the capacious auditorium of the theatre to its utmost, with an audience as favorably disposed towards the actors as they were appreciative of the merits of the superb scenery. "Ours" is not exactly a stranger upon the Wallackian boards, having first been produced there some three years ago, since when it has been repeatedly performed at this establishment. Yet, as evidenced in the large audience which assisted at its representation last evening, it is safe to assert that it still possesses sufficient attractiveness—in the present dearth of theatrical novelty—to not only charm, but likewise to amuse and please, our playgoers for many nights yet to come. The story of the piece is quietly but neatly told, and filled with episodes of love in the camp and in the city; but as most of our readers are familiar with the plot it would be superfluous to attempt to sketch it here. Suffice it, however, to say that in its present revival all its original beauties of action and of scenery have been preserved, and that most of the old favorites appear in their original *rôles*. Mr. Lester Wallack sustains his original character of Hugh Chalcote with all his wonted grace and nonchalance, and, if anything, imparted even more quiet humor in the way of action to the part than characterized his previous efforts in the same *rôle*. Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Leonard also sustained their original *rôles* of Colonel Shendryn, Lieutenant McAllister, Prince Penovsky and Major Samprey respectively, and it is almost needless to say that all acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. Miss Effie Germon made a very acceptable Mary Nettle, and acted with all her accustomed vim. Miss Mestayer, as Lady Shendryn, was all that could be desired, and was as ladylike and artistic as ever. Miss Louisa Moore, as Blanche Hayne, again renewed her claim to her well earned title of "Champion Weepist," and was exceedingly sympathetic throughout. Mr. Williamson, as Sergeant Jones, was as stiff and formal as could be any sergeant in an English regiment, which is according him no small praise. In short, all concerned evidently did their best to please, and how they succeeded in their endeavours was best shown by the applause which from time to time interrupted the performance. The piece was placed upon the stage in a very elaborate manner, the park scene, in the first act, being deserving of particular mention. "Ours" will be repeated every evening during the week excepting Thursday, when "The School for Scandal" will be given.

## OBITUARY.

**Jean Baptiste Amedee Sauvan.**

A telegram from Richmond, Va., reports the death of this gentleman on Sunday evening last at six o'clock, from the effects of a paralytic stroke he received on the Friday evening previous. M. Sauvan was widely and honorably known as the consular representative of the French empire at Richmond. He was born in France in the year 1805, was well educated and came to this country some sixty years of age in the capacity of Chancellor to the French Consulate at Philadelphia. While residing in the City of Brotherly Love he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Caroline Hintard, an American lady of French extraction. In 1852 he was appointed Vice Consul of the empire at Baltimore, a position he filled acceptably until 1867, when he was appointed Consul at Civita Vecchia, in the Roman States. Before arriving in Italy, however, his government transferred his services to Richmond, which city he reached in February, 1868, and has ever since been there, discharging his duties faithfully and satisfactorily. Before entering upon his diplomatic career M. Sauvan was a student at law in the office of M. Fould, a brother of the famous Achille Fould. He was also a cousin of M. Ernest Legouve, a member of the French Academy of Sciences. By reason of his death the Consulate at Richmond will be temporarily in charge of M. E. Grimaud de Caux. The funeral of the deceased Consul will take place to-day from the Catholic church in Richmond.

**Dr. Samuel S. Kuypers.**

We regret to announce the death of this well known citizen of this city yesterday, at his residence, on Second avenue. He was a son of the Rev. Mr. Kuypers, who may be remembered by the old residents of New York as preaching in the church now used as our Post Office. The deceased gentleman was in the seventy-fifth year of his age and was one of our most esteemed and respected physicians.

## TAMMANY YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The first regular meeting of this organization was held last night at Tammany Hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and also to receive the credentials of the delegates from the various wards. Mr. Joel A. Fithian presided. The chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and the delegates from the wards were received and confirmed. Mr. James Oliver moved the re-election of the chairman (Major J. A. Fithian), which was carried unanimously. The following nominations were made and confirmed:—Vice chairman, Mr. J. Oliver; secretaries, Messrs. H. M. Garvin and J. R. Hennessey; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. L. Langdon. Mr. J. R. Fellowes having declined the office of treasurer, Mr. T. Coppers was unanimously voted to the office. The chairman, in thanking the association for electing him for the second time, said that the present year would be an important one in a political sense. The damage and ruin which was now being sown throughout the land, and particularly in this State, by a corrupt radical government would soon cease, through the efforts and exertions of the true democracy. The forces of the State would be marshalled, and they would elect their Governor again, and hoped to rule the country in 1872.

Mr. J. R. Fellowes reviewed the acts of the present government and maintained that it was the duty of the democracy to condemn them and improve upon them. The interests of the country required that they should work and endeavor to rule the country in the next few years. The present government was a farce and a sham. While pretending to foster the trade of the country they were doing it mortal injury and oppressing the working class to an incalculable extent. While pretending to extend liberty to all they were contracting the liberty they once enjoyed. It was their duty to remedy this and other things which would undoubtedly claim their attention, and such work was undoubtedly the work of young democrats. Mr. A. S. Sullivan said that a deputation of their society would proceed to Albany shortly and meet forty to fifty young democrats of the Legislature, with democrats from other parts of the State, for the purpose of promoting the usefulness of the society, and also for the consideration of many topics which it was their duty to consider. Mr. Daly having addressed the meeting the association adjourned for one month.

## THE NEWARK DEMOCRATIC HUDDLE.

**Enthusiastic Indignation Meeting Last Night—"The Mark of Cain" to Be Eradicated from the Eleventh Ward—The Recusant Alderman Requested to Resign.**

The excitement in Newark, N. J., over the action of Alderman Charles Cain in "bolting" at the last meeting of the Common Council the "slate" for city officers, prepared by his democratic colleagues, still continues. While the democratic section of the community strongly deprecate the action of the recusant Alderman and openly declare that he was bought with republican greenbacks, the non-partisan portion of the people are a unit on the fact that the thirteen "regular" Aldermen used anything but good judgment in their course toward Cain.

Pursuant to a call signed by Alderman Radell and a number of the residents of the Eleventh ward of Newark, a meeting was held last evening at Roseville Hall, in Warren street, for the purpose of ascertaining public opinion in the ward regarding the action of the recusant member of council. The hall was densely crowded, and the proceedings, while they were somewhat noisy, were, on the whole, of an orderly and enthusiastic character, contrary to all expectation. So great was the excitement manifested on all sides during the day over the probable course of the meeting that many persons went there armed, feeling certain that there would be trouble. In this, happily, they were disappointed.

The meeting was called to order about half-past seven o'clock, there being at least 500 persons present. Mr. Edward Rowe was chosen to preside, and Mr. James Conner to act as secretary.

Alderman RADELL, Cain's colleague, from the Eleventh ward, made some remarks, in the course of which he said that in the caucus Cain had been given as much show as any other member.

Alderman MELONE, of the Seventh ward, said that the only dissatisfied members of the caucus were messrs. Cain and O'Rourke, and the matter at issue in caucus was placed between them to decide, but at the next caucus Cain stayed away.

The next speaker, Alderman FELLER, of the Seventh ward, was introduced by the chairman as an unflinching German democrat. Mr. Feller said that Cain had promised in caucus to go with them, after having given up his former stand that he must have an Irishman for Street Commissioner, and that he left the caucus on Thursday evening perfectly satisfied. A voice asked why, if he was satisfied, did Alderman Ellis come to him after the caucus and offer him $600 to go for the "slate?" The question was not answered, but the chairman invited any friend of Mr. Cain who might be present to come forward and speak for him. Nobody came forward, however.

Alderman GOCKEN said that Cain was all right himself, only he had got into bad company. ("Greenback company," interpolated a voice.) He challenged any man to come forward and endorse the action of Cain.

A set of resolutions characterizing the course of Mr. Cain as a "flagrant breach of political faith and an insult to the voters of the ward," and requesting him to resign, were passed unanimously.

Just before the adjournment, which took place soon after, the chairman asked those present if they would allow the mark of Cain to be stamped on the ward? A tremendous "No" was the result.

A committee of five was appointed to request Cain to resign, and the meeting adjourned.

## FIRE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

**Panic Among the Employes.**

About half-past nine o'clock last night an employé of the St. Nicholas Hotel laundry, No. 63 Mercer street, immediately in the rear of the hotel, rushed into the street and cried "Fire! fire!" "Where?" asked a fireman who happened to be passing at the time. "On the upper floor of the laundry," answered the man, as he bent a rapid retreat for the hotel by the rear entrance. A policeman of the Eighth precinct hearing the "still" alarm, hurried to the station house, reported the fact, when Captain McDermott and a section of men turned out quickly and appeared at the scene of the recent great conflagration. On their arrival they found two or three hundred servants, male and female, clamoring for admission to the upper floors. As there was danger of some being smothered by the smoke that settled in the halls the police cleared the building just in time to permit a company from Mercer street to get on a stream of water and extinguish the names, which first appeared on the top floor, near the flue. By the prompt action of the police the occupants of the upper floors—female servants of Mr. Hawk—were reassured, and the firemen quickly extinguished the fire—which, it is believed, was caused by a defective flue—before $250 damage had been sustained. The police and the Fire Department responded so promptly that no alarm was rung.

## THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

***Progress of the Movement—Reported Refusal of the Western Union Company to Receive Messages for Places South of Washington—Another Card from the Strikers.***

Notwithstanding the assert

# MORMONISM.

## Progress of the Schism in the Mormon Church.

## Principles of Mormonism, New and Old.

### Arguments Advanced by Champions on Both Sides.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 27, 1869.

The new Mormon movement is still the absorbing subject among the saints of these "latter days." Apostles, elders, bishops and teachers have been busy here in Salt Lake City, and we learn in provincial towns and settlements in the Territory, talking privately with the people and endeavoring to dissuade them from following what is called this new device of Satan, which is intended to lead them away from the true Church and the road to heaven. Discourses have been delivered, warning the people against going to hear the "apostate" preachers. It would seem that the "orthodox" authorities are of opinion that it is dangerous for the people to listen to them. They see that the liberality of the general principles advanced, and the appeals made to the reason and heart of all humanity, coupled with the darling idea of a direct divine commission to Joseph Smith, is likely to lead certain Mormon minds to reflect upon the existing condition of affairs, which is just what they do not want. It is said that it is not considered safe to let the people hear from the lips of the men themselves what the expounders of the new system term the "truth." Hence the people are admonished not to heed this new-fangled faith, which they are told recognizes no order of priesthood, denies the infallibility of the ruling Mormon power and condemns many of the measures instituted for the temporal and spiritual government of the Church, discards the "book" of doctrine and covenants, detracts from the character and mission of Jesus, contains the seeds of infidelity, and thus introduces an innovation conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, which is destined to damn and destroy eternally the souls of those who may yield themselves to its evil influence. This in brief is the way the people are admonished and commanded by those who hold the reins of power.

The Mormons, as a class, are a fanatical and obedient people. Most of them are a class of people who before coming here were accustomed to being dictated to; whose minds, naturally of a religious turn, have been kept in darkness in a certain sense, but led on into the blindest bigotry; who, in the simplicity of their hearts, embraced the Mormon doctrine as a grand religious system, whose specious promises dazzled them, while its insidious evils were concealed; who, evermore attracted by the fatal marriage of their enslaving faith, have sailed over stormy seas and travelled over inhospitable plains, exposed meanwhile not only to the dangers of the deep, but to the dread and danger of death from fatigue, Indian outrage and the driving snows, to join here the grand gathering of the saints, who, for over a quarter of a century, have been held under the power of crafty men and a seductive system which appeared to them supreme authority in everything concerning Church and State; who had been taught to believe they had a real right to the soil of Utah, and would one day see the impending judgments of Jehovah fall on the people of the United States, because the "innocent blood" of the Smiths was shed; who have had the torments of eternal death pictured to themselves as the condemnation God decreed for those who doubted the divine authority or disobeyed the dictates of those who ruled the Church; who have been naturally and designedly isolated from the sympathy and associations of the outside world; whose feelings and fears, naturally so easily worked upon, have been imposed upon until most of these Mormons honestly believe that the voice of Brigham Young is the echo of the voice of God, that the blasphemy of the "priesthood" is the phraseology of angels, that the United States is a wicked nation, where woman is degraded, and that salvation is the exclusive privilege of faithful and subservient saints. It would not be surprising, therefore, that the private and public denunciations of the new movement would have, among the majority, for a time at least, the desired effect. Still the breach that the "manifesto" made is gradually widening, and converts are embracing the new universalian creed. Some who signified their sympathy with the movement have just been "cut off" from the Church in the town of Provo, and more of these ecclesiastical excursions will most likely follow the meeting in Ogden, which Godbe and Harrison are to hold this week. Some of the sisters are now being "cut off," and Mormon society, in which there was once so much freedom and unity, is fast changing into exclusiveness and cliques. Many of the Mormon women are open advocates of the movement because, notwithstanding it does not discard completely the doctrine of polygamy, they seem to see in it a star of hope for ultimate deliverance from a system under which the devoted sympathies of true womanhood are doomed to a melancholy martyrdom.

Although Orson Pratt said yesterday that he had carefully inquired into the principles of the movement in order not to do it or its advocates injustice, its real character, whether in itself it be true or false, has been misrepresented. That is to say, the people have been told in effect that while it was an invention of the devil and contained some truths which he had incorporated into it to make it palatable, it was opposed to eternal truth, the justice of God and the sentiments of Jesus. Leaving out the question of polygamy (which we are led to imagine is to be very much otherwise), the needle does not point more truly to the pole than this new system, so far as it has been expounded, points to the sentiments of Christ as the great foundation of its principles. His substitute for the welfare of humanity is the burden of all that Godbe and Harrison have promulgated. The justice and harmony of all God's mysterious ways, the ultimate object of which is the redemption of the race, form the soul and substance of this new reformatory system of the saints. Its advocates imagine that all the world must eventually embrace its principles and enjoy its saving grace. They seem to feel very much as sinners do when converted at revivals in any of our Christian churches. They feel so good and happy that they can scarcely comprehend how any one can be wicked, and they imagine that all the world must soon think and feel as they do. While the apostles of this new system are so sanguine that it must spread not only over Utah, but the world, many other people look at it with reference to the existing Mormon element alone; and in this light they view it as a something which, happily, may tend toward a speedy solution of this whole Mormon question, which must soon be settled so far as the existence of the system in its present form within the jurisdiction of the United States government is concerned. On the other hand, the "orthodox" Mormon leaders can see no good in it save such as might come out of the tendency it may have to postpone the enforcement of the laws of the United States in Utah, which, I believe, they feel certain will be done. "Indeed, I rather like to see the movement," said one of the orthodox elders of Israel to me, "because it may have the effect of preventing any action in the affairs of Utah this winter by the government of the United States."

The Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms is, next to the Tabernacle, the largest and most popular Mormon meeting house in town. It is the building in which the "seceders" hold their Sunday morning services. On Sunday evenings it is used by believers in the old or "orthodox" Mormon creed. Thus, yesterday in the morning Harrison and Godbe advocated the doctrines of the new religion, and in the evening Bishop Woolley and Elder Orson Pratt denounced the new and extolled the old. Mr. Harrison gave some idea of what is meant by the "Church of Zion." He said for thousands of years there has existed in the spirit or celestial world an organization which is there called the "Church of Zion," which is governed through a priesthood, not by the assertion of a dictatorial style of rule, but by the persuasive influence and power of love. The countless millions of intelligences in other spheres were passing through various stages of development of both mind and heart to fit them for that highest sphere to which all were heirs by tending, and in which the most glorious condition of celestial life existed. No human tongue could tell nor no human mind imagine the glories of that heavenly condition. It was God's intention to establish here on earth a branch of that Church of Zion. Hence Joseph Smith had been commissioned to inaugurate the movement by gathering together an inspirational people; for the will of Heaven could be accomplished only through the influence of inspiration. It was not, as the existing Mormon system taught, to sway the sceptre in the name of God that this Church was originally organized; not to build a city among the Rocky Mountains which should be a model of beauty, industry, sobriety and chastity—for cities more beautiful than this, and individuals as pure and holy as any in these valleys existed elsewhere; not to till the soil, fence lands, attend to tithing and accumulate property and be a big Church with a big pocket to buy the world; not to be a material power to control Senators and Congressmen and make them bow to it; but the Church was intended to be a refining furnace, a central battery from which the electric spark of truth would be sent throughout the world. People outside of Utah had very naturally opposed the policy of the Latter Day Saints because they considered it to be a system of fanaticism, and because they saw an attempt to build up a material power the direction of whose influence was doubtful or dangerous, whose idea was that of dominion, whose utterance was in the language of dictation, whose asserted right was to rule with a rod of iron, whose delight was in destruction; for those who would not bend to its doctrine it would break in pieces as a potter's vessel; and hence people had opposed it as antagonistic to the spirit of the age and dangerous to the general weal. The present system ruled by despotism; the new would govern by love. The language of the present priesthood was in a voice of thunder, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further;" the language of the new religion was, in the gentle tones of Jesus, "Return, my son, to the way of life and love." Men had preached the doctrines that the kingdom of God on earth was bound to crush every opposing element in its way; but such was not the true spirit of God's kingdom, for if it was he could stand up before Deity and say, "You have not the wisdom of a common mortal; if you attempt to establish a kingdom upon such a principle. You must sway like the sun, melting by its genial influence, or you cannot sway at all." The idea that God would send strong delusion in order that people might believe a lie and be destroyed was an old heathen notion; it was not the voice of Jehovah. So strong and unlimited was his confidence in this love that he could not possibly believe that in return for a life-long devotion and in response to earnest prayers for the bread of life he would give a stone or a serpent. If He would, then let Him go the road and rule His dominion; He never claims me. Jesus Christ, continued Mr. Harrison, is the highest type of truth I know anything about, and hence in my childhood I knew He was Christ. It does not matter to me whether He was born of a virgin or whether God was His father; He preached the spirit which millions of hearts have been incited by. That is Jesus Christ enough. He is the nearest to God of anything I know, and that is the evidence of it. As Emerson said, "the greatest proof that a man has walked with angels is the fact that he can make me one." The greatest proof that the Being who talked with me was none other than the Son of God is the fact that He put into my heart a divinier nature than I had before. That is the greatest proof I seek. Celestial beings, he said, were working on the people, and all the useless cries of "apostate! or "bad man," all the insinuations of murder, all the comparisons of Godbe and himself to other men, whether good or bad, who had ever left the church, would pass away as the snow melts before the sun. Crimination should not be met with recrimination; but all who espoused the new movement should vindicate it by standing on the lofty platform of greater truths and compassionately looking down upon a world in ignorance. But not so ignorant, after all, he said, for God had brought the world up to a higher point of development now than it had ever reached before. There never was a time when men were so well prepared for or so near a universal brotherhood as now. As the apostle James in one of his communications said, "Christ speaks louder to the hearts of humanity to-day than ever before." It had taken ages for men to realize the fact that the God of the Turk was the God of the European, that the God of the pagan was the God of the Christian—that one God was the Father of all; and now the truth had begun to dawn upon men's minds that the world will yet be one. The greatest miracles, the greatest spiritual gifts, the greatest outpouring of the Holy Spirit that had ever been experienced would be manifested in our midst. He was no, he said, impatient to see people converted to this faith, because they would be gradually led to appreciate and embrace it; the effects of the truth would be seen like the unfolding of a flower, and ere many months thousands would join of their own accord in the praises of this work for the elevation and redemption of mankind.

Mr. Godbe made a few pleasing observations on the nature of the mission in which he said it was not expected that his efforts would burst forth over the world at once, although many people had resulted to them already; that the non-bound prejudices in which many people were encased would operate against their speedy acceptance of the truth, but that God had wisely worked through the prejudices of people, and those prejudices would eventually vanish in the clearer light of this progressive age; that a wider knowledge of the harmonious beauty and power of divine order and love had been withheld from the world till now, not because the heavens desired to withhold it, but because, moving later on life's stage, we who live in this superior era have greater capacities for truth. Remembering the peculiarities and prejudices of people as one, he said, should feel unkindly towards those who might reject or oppose the system, but rather should be actuated by the same spirit as Jesus, who, in the formal agonies of His death upon the cross, gave such a glorious illustration of the strength of the Godbe sentiment of charity that had ever influenced him, when he prayed that the Father would forgive those who crucified Him because they knew not what they did. The time was coming when humanity everywhere would acknowledge a universal brotherhood, and when they thus realized that we were all children of one God, as "blood is thicker than water," so the divine sentiment of love would have a more controlling influence in the hearts of all mankind, the divinier qualities of souls would be developed, Zion would put on her beautiful garments, kings would come from afar to behold the brightness of her rising, many other prophecies would be fulfilled, peace would reign, and the millennial grandeur of humanity, in union with the similar but higher sentiment of Deity, would celebrate the illimitable love of Him who is supreme.

At the close of the morning meeting Bishop Woolley, who is the shepherd of his regular Mormon flock in the Thirteenth ward, and who had come to hear what the "seceders" had to say, announced that in the evening the sentiments advanced by Harrison and Godbe would be scanned. Mr. Godbe said that while it was not a part of their programme to enter into regular discussions they were prepared to meet all objections that might be raised; that they courted the closest scrutiny of the principles they put forth; that investigation was the best means of arriving at the truth; that if their principles could not stand the severest tests they were quite willing they should tumble to the ground, and that on the following Sunday morning the objections that might be raised meanwhile would be replied to and removed. Although the day was the Sabbath, the house a place of worship and the character of the meeting religious the assembly did not restrain their feelings of approval of the manner and matter of this rejoinder, but rather spontaneously burst into applause as Mr. Godbe quietly sat down.

In the evening Bishop Woolley briefly alluded to the principles put forth by the "seceders," and counselled his hearers not to trust in them; because, as he said on a former occasion, although this new ship of Zion, with all sails unfurled was so beautiful to look upon, it was safer to still sail on in the old ship of Zion, which had weathered the storms of persecution for forty years and was known to be staunch and sound. The testimony which Harrison and Godbe had given to the effect that they had received divine revelation was, he said, so positive and strong that he was inclined to doubt it for that very reason; because he had noticed that when men were so strong and certain in their faith it did not last very long. For his part, he preferred to have less faith and have it last a longer time. Referring to the morning meeting the Bishop said that Mr. Harrison had commenced by eulogizing Joseph Smith and attesting the divinity of Joseph's mission (which they had continually done thus far), and then went on to destroy the force of his eloquent eulogy by denouncing this temporal kingdom, which it was undoubtedly the intention of Deity to build up, as well as to gather here what was called an "inspirational" people. About a year ago, on one occasion when Mr. Harrison had been called upon by the Bishop to preach, he had denounced this temporal kingdom in a similar style, calling it low and grovelling and beneath the spirit embodied in the idea of the Church and compared it to digging post holes, while his mind aspired to something higher. Harrison, he said, had on that occasion preached himself so far from earth, from everything tangible and within the scope of our minds that he had never yet come back; and, as the Bishop told him at the time, it reminded him of the Irishman's story of the horse which could travel so far in one day that he could not get back again in two. Mr. Godbe had corroborated what Harrison had said, and testified to the good feeling he had and the influence produced upon the people who had embraced the principles, "but," said the Bishop, "if they could see all the beauty and glory in them and felt all the heavenly influences that they pretended, they could see and feel a good deal more than I could." The irreverent manner in which Harrison had spoken of the Deity had quite shocked the feelings of the Bishop, and, he said, made a cold shudder run through him. They had talked themselves up from their boyhood to show how very religious they had always been; but he could see the cloven foot sticking out already, and he predicted that they would soon run into spiritualism (if they had not done so already), and finally into infidelity. The work that had been commenced by Joseph Smith, under the command of God, and continued by Brigham to the present time, was to be done away with—it was low and grovelling, and these cities were as nothing—and Godbe and Harrison were going to build up something new, something that we did not understand, and he questioned if they understood themselves. If the mission of Joseph was divine, and the Lord conferred on him the holy priesthood, and authorized it to be transmitted and directed the building up of this kingdom, should we suppose that He would build it up thus far and then have to acknowledge that He had been short-sighted and made a miss? We did not want any revelation to destroy what had been one-third of a century in building, because there would be no consistency in it. If God's promises and revelations and the Bible were true, this earthly Zion was true, and now we were asked to let all those things go. They charged the leaders of the Church with being worldly, but who had been any more worldly than they themselves had been? The doctrine they advanced was one of universal salvation, and they got it from sounds without seeing anything. But they said they had felt the spirit. Well, that was more than he had felt. He failed to see anything divine in it and was satisfied that it was the work of the devil; it was easy for spirits to imitate voices, and evil spirits had been making manifestations since soon after God had revealed himself to Joseph. And if He had anything new to reveal now He would reveal it through the proper channel of the priesthood and would not select some obscure individual like Godbe or himself (the bishop). Bishop Woolley said that he had had visions and revelations himself, but he never had any contradicting the revelations given through other ancient or modern prophets, nor ever had any teaching that Joseph Smith had fallen, that Brigham Young had fallen or had failed to carry out the purposes of Joseph's mission. Everybody knew that those purposes had been carried out by Brigham. These men did not like to be called apostates, but in former times they themselves had called apostates others who had taken a similar course. They knew that every person who had ever risen against the Church had gone down. Smarter men than they had failed to accomplish anything against the Church. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young had been able to compete with the world. The system had been carried on in defiance of the world. More had been accomplished since Joseph's revelations than in any corresponding previous period. There had not been so much accomplished in the days of the ancient Apostles in the same length of time. And the work would continue to roll on. God would give inspiration at the proper time through the priesthood. Any and all who would go against this doctrine were fighting the Lord. He could see far enough head to see the end of this new movement.

Elder Orson Pratt being present, the Bishop soon subsided and handed the subject over to the Elder, who was avowedly better able to grapple with it. Orson denounced the movement as a delusion of the devil, and in the same general style as he had previously condemned it in the Tabernacle. He thought the people were too well instructed in the order of the kingdom of God to suffer anything to move them from the true foundation on which they had been commanded to build. There might be, here and there, a few individuals who might suffer themselves to be blinded and led astray from the Church, some in one way and some in another, but God had given His Word, revelations, laws, ordinances, the institution of the priesthood, and His Holy Spirit; and with the Book of Mormon, with the revelations contained in the book of Doctrine and Covenants, with the living oracles in their midst, with the Spirit of God in every honest heart, he could see no danger of any honest-hearted person being led astray. But there was danger of those who suffered themselves to fall into transgression; to let worldly influences have power over them; to let their hearts be carried away with covetousness, being blinded, falling into the snares of the devil, being seduced by seducing spirits, overcome by them and many lost. He had already said much on what was called the new movement, but what he called by its real name—apostacy from the order of the kingdom of God. He had come to this conclusion after carefully reading the *Utah Magazine*—not because he relished it, not because he expected to find in it any truth, light or information, but because, believing in his heart that they were apostates, he was desirous of seeing what particular course Satan had devised to overthrow the priesthood and the kingdom, and of knowing the measures of those powers, in order that he might not misrepresent them, for he did not wish to misrepresent the devil nor any fallen angels, nor any wicked people, nor any religious denomination, but rather to represent them as they represent themselves. He candidly believed that these pretended divine revelations were only a new attempt of Satan to overthrow the kingdom. The devil had appeared to Moses not simply in the manner of a voice, but as a real being, personating the Son of God and asking Moses to worship him. Had the devil altered? Could he not do such things now as in the days of Moses? He could if God permitted him. These men (Godbe and Harrison) asserted that voices spoke to them, and that on one occasion the voice of Jesus repeated some passages of scripture something like "I am the light and the life of the world," and so on; "These are the words which I spake unto my disciples in times of old," and so on. But it was very easy for Satan to quote Scripture, and he had done it on several occasions to the Son of God. And it was easy for the devil to come here with delusions as he was doing "down in the world yonder" by spiritualism and by permission of God, because the people had rejected the true church, persecuted its prophets and shed their innocent blood. The statement that God had raised up a priesthood with authority to teach only, but not to dictate or control, proved that the whole of this new system was false, and that God had nothing to do with it, only so far as to suffer the devil to make such manifestations. The new "manifesto" came from beneath, from the spirits of darkness, and the individuals who published it were in the dark. It advocated the idea of a universal salvation. The Book of Mormon and true revelation informed us "that God had decreed that he would send forth wars and floods and plagues until the whole earth should be empty, and all that remained should know the Lord, from the least to the greatest" (Orson did not explain who would remain when the earth would be empty), while this new-fangled thing seemed to discard the idea of the Lord's doing any such thing. There was cause for God raising up people to reprove the priesthood when it committed adultery, then all every kind of crime, and inside the streets of Jerusalem to run red with blood; but there was no parallel between those days and these, between the situation of Israel then and the situation of this people, between that priesthood and the priesthood of this church. Although men were imperfect, tens of thousands could bear witness to how diligently President Young had taught the people, month after month and year after year; tried to get them to practice righteousness; warned them to repent of their sins, and had spoken against adultery and every species of wickedness. And so with his council and the Twelve. All had tried to do the best they could; but to err was human. If 10,000 prophets should come with such foolish vagaries as were in the "manifesto" he would say, "Let them go to their own place," as they certainly would unless they should repent. So long as the presidency and prophets of this church continued to spend their lives in efforts to turn people to righteousness the Lord would never raise up prophets to say they were wrong. "What would become of the kingdom," said elder Pratt in closing, "should these foul spirits carry out their ideas as preached in this hall and in the manifesto? Where would authority and organization go? They would go to the devil; and this people would go to the devil too, should they undertake to follow those vain, foolish teachings. I hope that I may not be under the necessity in times to come of saying much more on this subject. It is too foolish, too simple, too much in opposition to the work of God for any sound-minded man or woman, any honest-hearted person to be carried away with those evil influences."

It was announced that a "testimony" meeting would be held during the week, at which some of the new revelations would be read to the people.

## THE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY CYCLE.

### A Man Shoots His Wife, then Shoots Himself, Cuts His Throat and Dies by Strychnine—A Horrible Affair.

[From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Jan. 6.]

Yesterday afternoon our usually quiet community was startled by the announcement that a terrible tragedy had been enacted in the town of Blackman, a short distance from the northern limits of the city, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:—

Some two years ago Marion Dodge and Miss Augusta Hardy, both of the town of Blackman, were married. The union proved, in many respects, to be an unhappy one, and last July Mrs. Dodge refused to live any longer with her husband, and went back to her father's house. Dodge has several times importuned his wife to return to him, but she as often refused. Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock he met her in the road as she was going from her home to the house of a neighbor named Mrs. Earl, living in the next house to Mr. R. W. Chamberlain. Here he renewed his entreaties for her to live with him, and pressed her for a final answer. She not giving him any satisfactory reply he walked to the house and entered with her. Here he asked her again for a final answer, and she at last told him that she could not and would not live with him. Upon this he drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in the right cheek, passed through, knocked out a tooth and lodged in her mouth. She said not a word, but threw up her left arm to protect her face as he recocked the revolver. He immediately fired again, this time the ball passing through her wrist, and she dropped on her knees. The desperate man fired the third time, and she was struck in the back of the hand; the ball passed through, and entering her skull near the centre of her forehead passed downward and came out just above the right temple. The poor woman rose to her feet, and with the help of Mrs. Earl hurried from the house, and they had scarcely got outside the door when they heard another shot and heard Dodge fall to the floor. The neighborhood being by this time aroused some men went to the house to see to the man and found him lying on the floor with a large butcher knife and an empty vial by his side, a pistol shot in his scalp, a fearful gash in his throat and strychnine scattered over his mouth and chest. The man had used bullet, knife and poison with a desperate determination to destroy himself rarely equalled; fully believing that he had taken the life of his wife he was resolved not to survive her.

Dodge was conveyed at once to the hotel kept by his father, about a mile distant from the scene of the tragedy, and his wife was taken to her parents' residence, but a short distance away. Dr. Gordon Chittock, of this city, was immediately called to attend her, who dressed her numerous wounds and felt her in a condition far more comfortable than could have been expected under the circumstances. With four severe bullet wounds, miraculously escaping death from any of them, walking a considerable distance while bleeding profusely, and the tremendous excitement incident to the sad affair, she bore all with the coolness of a veteran, and could talk rationally upon the subject of the murderous assault or any other for hours after the occurrence. The opinion of the physician and her friends is that she will recover. Mr. Dodge lived about three-quarters of an hour after the affair and died in terrible convulsions from the effects of the poison. It is altogether probable that the wound in his throat was sufficient to have caused death also, but there was no help for the unfortunate victim of this fearful tragedy at the time he was found, and it is, moreover, the universal opinion, even of his own friends, that the termination of his fearful crime, though dreadful in the extreme, was the best that could be desired. Marion Dodge was about twenty-three years of age, and leaves a father, mother, brothers and sisters, besides his wife, to mourn his untimely end. Mrs. Dodge is young—only eighteen—but this terrible tragedy will live in her mind as long as she retains the life that has been so providentially preserved.

The affair created the most intense excitement in our city, and is universally pronounced to be the most dreadful tragedy that has ever occurred in this county, although the intended victim's miraculous escape from death has in a measure reconciled all concerned to the fearful death of the would-be murderer and suicide.

### Attempted Parricide and Subsequent Suicide.

[From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Jan. 5.]

We have been put in possession of a fatal tragedy and suicide that occurred in Van Buren township, Jackson county, last Wednesday, the sum and substance of which is as follows:—

Clarence Banning, son of Nelson Banning, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, was the oldest child, and until within three years was the only son. He was petted and spoiled by all the family. He was in the army during the war, but for the last year or so has been living on a farm of his own in the western part of the state, and for a few weeks past has been on a visit at home. Not being on very good terms with his father, he spent most of his time at his brother-in-law's.

On Wednesday evening last he went to his father's house and asked for his buggy to go to De Witt to take the cars west. His father suggested that he had better take the light wagon, with spring seats, as some of his sisters were going to De Witt with him. This suggestion served to put him in a great rage, and he reproached his father very bitterly, and went into his bedroom and returned with an army revolver, ready cocked, and attempted to shoot his father. His mother and sisters got between them and his father slipped out into the kitchen to get out of the house. The son then ran out of the front door, as the rest supposed, with the intention of shooting the father as he came out of the kitchen door. One of his sisters followed him, and as she got out on the porch heard the report of the pistol, and saw her brother fall. On carrying him into the house, it was found that the ball had entered the brain a little above the right ear. He lived about an hour afterwards.

The only reason which can be assigned for his conduct seems to be that the father had promised to give him a sum of money, which, when the time came for the son to leave, he was either unable or unwilling to give him. The son told some of his friends about two hours before that if the old man didn't have that money ready for him he would make him sorry for it.

## VIRGINIA.

### Parties on the Subject of Admission—Advantages of Military Rule—Sentiment of the People—Resolutions Against the Test Oath and in Favor of Speedy Admission—A South Carolina Senator Sues a Virginia Railroad for Damages.

RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1870.

The question of the admission of the State is still the all-absorbing topic of discussion, though many are beginning to realize the fact that additional expenditures for a Legislature, elections for every official in the State and political turbulence will be one of its first results; but still the cry is, "Let the State in, for these things must come sooner or later." Military rule supplies legislation, does away with elections and causes a cessation of political feeling and strife that, to say the least, is absolutely essential to thorough reconstruction; and this perhaps accounts for the advanced stage Virginia has reached, besides the more Southern States already safe within the bulwarks of the Union. Opinion here seems divided as to the requirements on which the State shall be admitted. Radicals of the most extreme type demand the exaction of the test oath from the Legislature, which would unseat a majority of the conservative members, who would then be replaced by the defeated radical candidates receiving the next highest number of votes. By this the entire control of the State would be given to the minority of carpet-bag politicians, with the election of the entire judiciary of the State—a feature of the gravest interest to the people at large. On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment among republicans is the speedy admission of the State with such guarantees of good faith as Congress may deem fit to engraft in the bill providing for a republican form of government and the carrying out of the constitution adopted in July last in letter and spirit. Professions similar to these were made by a committee of the Legislature, thoroughly conservative in character, to the reconstruction committee, and from an intimate knowledge of the people, I believe they expressed their most earnest wishes and desires in this respect. Numerous mass meetings have been held in various portions of the State by republicans at which resolutions were adopted declaring against the exaction of the test oath and favoring the immediate admission of the State. In Surrey county at the largest mass meeting ever held there, on the 1st inst., the following resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:—

We, Union republicans, citizens and voters of Surrey county, Va., hailing with gratitude joy the prospect of an early settlement of the vexed question of Virginia's reconstruction upon principles of sound and thorough republicanism, hereby pledge our fair renown for the future and patriotism of the present Congress, and renewing our solemn pledges ever to support and defend the great principles of our political faith, do hereby declare:—

*First*—That we earnestly desire the speedy restoration of Virginia to her full federal relations.

*Second*—That we deeply deplore the efforts of some of our political brethren—honest republicans, as we know them to be—to secure the admission of Virginia upon the basis of a "test oath" requirement, deeming such a policy, although seeming for the present success, too surely calculated to weaken our party in the future and to retard rather than quicken the growth of our State and county.

*Third*—That while we beg our friends in Congress speedily to restore Virginia to the Union without requiring the "test oath" of her citizens, yet we as earnestly beseech them to exact such guarantee for a full and faithful compliance with all the provisions of the new constitution as their wisdom may suggest.

*Fourth*—That while we believe it to be true that the professions of willing loyalty of the great bulk of the so-called conservatives are wholly insincere, yet very many of these citizens are republicans, sincere and true, and will honestly sustain the policy of these resolutions.

*Fifth*—That we will cheerfully and earnestly support Congress in its efforts to restore Virginia by whatever policy it in its great wisdom may see it to adopt.

*Sixth*—That to our Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., our member of Congress elect, we believe we have a thorough and liberal republican and a man whose sole aim is to secure present and future success for republicanism in Virginia.

These resolutions embody in a great degree the sentiment, not only of the republicans, but of the mass of the people, a majority of whom may very properly be classed republicans, since they voted for the adoption of a thoroughly republican constitution and elected a Governor who proclaimed himself a republican on the stump everywhere throughout the State.

Porter, the leader of the anti-admissionists and test oath exactionists, is becoming decidedly unpopular with his party, more particularly since the report has been current in the Northern newspapers that he will be refused his seat in Congress on account of disloyalty in 1861, for which he was tried and sentenced by Ben Butler to six months' hard labor and imprisonment in the jail at Norfolk. This and all other signs teach together leave very little ground for Congress longer to refuse the State admission, or to require unreasonable tests in the shape of oaths, or stringent guarantees beyond those already given by some of the best men in the Legislature.

From the fact that a colored woman was successful in a suit for damages against a railroad company in Underwood's court several others have been emboldened to make similar experiments under the Civil Rights bill. The latest of these is J. J. Wright, a colored State senator, from South Carolina, who, in company with one of the United States senators from that State was on a visit to the national capital. He had purchased a through first class ticket, but when he emerged from North Carolina, where there is no distinction of race or color, and came upon the sacred soil of Virginia, he was unceremoniously ejected from the ladies' car on the Orange Railroad because he was a "man and brother." Yesterday he entered suit through his attorney for $5,000 damages against the railroad company; but, as it is an imperative rule of the company that no gentleman unaccompanied by a lady shall ride in the ladies' car it is scarcely probable that Mr. Wright will recover the handsome sum at which he values his dignity.

Petersburg now lays claim to the most eccentric specimen of radicalism extant, who carries his religious fanaticism to profanity. He was an appointee of General Canby as common constable, and to rid themselves of him his brethren elected him an overseer of the poor, from which he afterwards rose to the position of surgeon of the poorhouse. Not content, however, with attending to his own business, he lately made a proposition to the School Commissioners of that city to mix the choruses of familiar songs with those of hymns, in order, as he said, to make their singing more general and to popularize them with the children in the public schools. To explain more thoroughly what he meant, as it was hard to be understood, and by way of illustration, he sang for the Commissioners the following words to a well known and very popular air:—

The Lord and Saviour died for thee,
Sooo, fly I don't bodder me.

Here is sacrilege of the most flagrant character, and this is a specimen of the men holding responsible positions of trust among the people of Virginia by military appointment. Of one thing everybody feels assured, and that is, that General Canby is a Christian gentleman and a strict member of the church, who will hardly suffer such a person to remain longer in office than the time to make out an order for his removal requires.

It turns out that among the defaulting sheriffs is Colonel William H. Boyd, Sheriff of Fauquier county, who recently figured conspicuously in a newspaper duel with Colonel Mosby. Boyd was appointed to the sheriffalty by General Canby at a time everybody knew him to be a bankrupt, and, in defiance of the law, Canby only exacted half the bond required by the statute of the State. Boyd is now alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of $4,563 for moneys collected alone on the spring and fall license taxes, assessed by the Commissioners of the county. To such an extent have defalcations gone among the carpet-bag sheriffs that the Auditor, Major T. H. Staunton, United States Paymaster, has issued an order requiring the collections of each week to be regularly paid into a national bank subject to his order. Under this rule the officials will not have such temptation to abscond.

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your Sunday's issue my attention was called to a paragraph which stated in substance that owing to the completion of the short line between Cincinnati and Louisville the Great Southern mail was being sent via Cincinnati and Louisville, instead of via Washington, Alexandria and Lynchburg (Great Southern mail route). Will you do the officers of this route the kindness and justice to contradict this statement, as the mail to Mobile and New Orleans does go via Washington, Alexandria and Lynchburg? Your informant was mistaken, and as your paper has a very large circulation both South and West, the article above referred to may work to the injury of this route, which was not intended by you.

J. B. YATES,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

## THE CASE OF CORINNA LEWIS.

### Her Arrival in Boston—Interview with the Mother—Mrs. Lewis' Opinion of New York Courts and Lawyers.

[From the Boston Post, Jan. 10.]

Mrs. Lewis and her daughter Corinna, whose case in New York excited so deep an interest, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning and proceeded at once to the residence of Henry B. Richmond, 80 Worcester street. She was accompanied by Mr. Richmond, an intimate and true friend; Captain Jourdan of the New York police; officer Woolridge, of his force, both acting under the order of Judge Cardozo, together with detectives Smith and Stone, of the State police. It is, perhaps, almost needless to state that Mrs. Lewis and her friends heartily rejoice at the wise and humane decision which restores to her the idol of her heart, while the community in general are highly gratified. The child Corinna was abducted by her father from the St. James Hotel in this city on the 26th of November, precisely seven weeks from the time she returned with her mother. This period was filled with incidents that were eventful if not romantic. The regaining of the child by its devoted mother is one of those acts of justice, poetic as well as dramatic, in which all good men and women take pride and satisfaction. The New York courts have not the highest reputation for dispensing right and justice; but in this case one judge at least has acted well and earned for himself a renown that will redound to his credit. A member of the *Post* force, through the kindness of an esteemed friend of Mrs. Lewis, was introduced to that lady last evening, who received him with that courtesy and kindness for which she is well known.

REPORTER—Mrs. Lewis, the community in Boston and vicinity, where you are so well known, truly rejoice in the decision of Judge Cardozo, by which your child Corinna has been restored to you. Everybody of fair mind and good heart saw and felt that your case was a good and strong one—but New York is such a queer place, and New York justice is such an eccentric and uncertain affair! There is no telling what is what in that city.

Mrs. LEWIS—I certainly feel grateful for the sympathy and kindness expressed for me, as you inform me by the public at large, and I feel additionally grateful that so great an outrage has been followed by so speedy a retribution. New York, it is true, is a very singular place, and every attempt was made to frustrate my purpose, but I triumphed, as I could not but feel I should.

REPORTER—It must have tried you severely to have passed the fiery ordeal of the court in New York. Lawyers there are not always, or not at all times gentlemen.

Mrs. LEWIS—That is very true. I found it out by unpleasant experience. They go to extremes which nothing can justify. I have seen and heard as much of them as I care to during my life.

REPORTER—Did you expect so severe a contest as took place to get possession of Corinne.

Mrs. LEWIS—Hardly. The opposing counsel were very desperate and daring, but the case was too much against them to gain.

REPORTER—I suppose if the case had been sent up to a higher court—if such could have been done—you would have fought on.

Mrs. LEWIS—Indeed I would. If it had taken six weeks, six months, six years, the rest of my life, I would have fot owed it, and I am sure I should have triumphed at last.

REPORTER—Did you not feel afraid that in a city like New York, where such strange and wicked things are perpetrated, that foul means might be resorted to to defeat your designs? Here not Dr. Lewis and others daily visitors to the house of Capt. Jourdan, who was for the time her custodian?

Mrs. LEWIS—I do not deny but that at times I was anxious; and yet, too, I felt that the dear girl was safe under his roof. Captain Jourdan is a true man, no less than a brave, sharp, just officer. It would have been a perilous adventure to enter his house to carry out a second abduction; and after the decision of the court the peril would have been increased.

REPORTER—In this affair, Mrs. Lewis, you have not only shown pluck which does honor to your sex, but a humanity and motherliness that will inspire others who may be placed under similar misfortunes. Thousands who have read the story of the past seven weeks will and do extend to you their joyful greetings.

Mrs. LEWIS—I hope none of my sex will ever be called upon to endure the misery of my life, not only for seven weeks, but for as many years. I have got my dear child, and I meant to.

REPORTER—It is a fortunate and a creditable thing that men, juries, courts have, as a general thing, a preponderating sympathy for woman when the victim of wrong and injustice. This fact must have been at least some little comfort to you.

Mrs. LEWIS—It may be, as you say, but I should feel vastly more confidence in a cause if it had a good deal of right and justice in it.

REPORTER—Napoleon thought the god of victory was on the side of the heaviest artillery. Now that you are back in Massachusetts and protected by its laws, I suppose you feel quite safe, do you not? You do not, I take it, intend to have another chapter added to the history of child stealers?

Mrs. LEWIS—I intend to look after my child. I do not think it will be an easy matter to get her off by stealth again.

REPORTER—The first effort was fruitless in its ultimate result, and the second would be still less so. The whole community would feel itself personally and individually outraged should anything of the sort be repeated.

Mrs. LEWIS—I do not envy nor have I sought the publicity which has been forced upon me, but at the same time I should be ungrateful if I felt were I insensible to the sympathy on the part of the public.

The reporter again assured her of the existence of this hearty and general sympathy and retired. He is bound to state that Mrs. Lewis is in every sense a lady, alike in manner, speech, conduct and appearance. There is a deal of womanliness, heroism and will in her nature, and yet she evidently possesses a sweet, quiet, joy-dispensing disposition. Her face is full of character, intelligence and interest, and the whole is infused with positive beauty. Just now it naturally bears the traces of anxiety and is shaded with the lines of suffering. It is a face that would attract attention anywhere because of its prominent elements. It has strength, tenderness and beauty combined. We should judge her to be some twenty-eight or thirty years of age. Her hair is short and *negligé* and disdains combs, pins, bands and other hostile female liveries. In matters of dress we should judge her to have a refined taste, and to be as close a follower of fashion as a lady of real sense ever allows herself to be. Her girl Corinna is a sprightly, playful, interesting girl of some eight years, apparently, and who seems quite unconscious of the prominent character she has played in a drama whose audience was almost the whole nation. She is an ami

# THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

## More Opinions in Favor of the Measure.

### Extortion of the Monopoly.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.]

General Washburn has our thanks for a copy of his speech upon the postal telegraph. It is a question of great interest to everybody in general, and to the members of the press in particular, and his speech contains much useful information on the subject. The people of the United States will hail the day when they can have similar facilities for using the telegraph that they now do with the postal service at a reasonable charge and be freed from the grasp of a few men, who know nothing but self and are converting to strictly private uses that which ought to be a great public blessing. The nature of these extortioners is pretty well illustrated by their treatment of us and the people of Janesville. They were not satisfied with furnishing us reports at fair prices, although when they pretended to do so the only thing reliable about it was the bill which were presented with great regularity, but they fancied that by stopping our reports they could extort a little more money from the wheat buyers, traders and merchants by selling private despatches than if we published their meagre reports. Just like the child trying to grasp two apples in its little hand, lost both, for our citizens are determined not to submit to such conduct and now the-have the gratification of sending money here every month to pay the expenses of this office. In their greed to get more they have converted this office from a paying one into a non-paying one, and everybody here is glad of it, and are determined to persevere them just as little as possible until they come to their senses and show some disposition to grant the people some little favor whose Legislature has granted them so many.

### Relief from Telegraph Monopoly.

[From the La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.]

It is against the principles of the democracy, which believes in a dissemination of the people, without unwarranted interference of the functions on the part of those temporarily in power, that the government should assume control of individual branches of industry; and it is just as much against the principles of an honest democrat that no monopolies should be permitted to thrive and build the coffers up at the expense of the people. In behalf of the people, in behalf of the prosperity of the country, we have always spoken out most earnestly in opposition to any monopoly, as being dangerous and disastrous, and among all these, very few have been worse than that of the telegraph. It has been close and rigorous in its management, extortionate in its charges, controlled in the interest of a select few and used with an its might to crush out such as did not receive their favor. Its privileges have never been within the reach of people of ordinary means and hence its utility, except as a monstrous monopoly, has been seriously crippled. It should be for the public good. It is not that the expenses are so large that telegraphic tolls and rates are so exorbitant, but it is because the office is a decided, close-fear ed monopoly. It should be brought within reasonable reach and made more useful, and while the present managers of the different lines will not do this, while there is such a unanimity of charge and steal with all lines, and they are pretend to be competing, we can but look with fear upon some action that will compel these monopolies to treat the public at least decently.

### The New Postal Telegraph Bill.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.]

The Postal Telegraph Bill recently introduced by General Washburn is perhaps the most feasible as well as the most practicable plan yet proposed. We judge this from a portion of its press and propositions, and from the excitement that its introduction has caused among the Western land monopolists, who, with their lines, are already busy at work laying plans for the ollil's defeat. Far we trust and believe they are wasting their forces in vain. The speech made by Gen. Washburn introducing his bill, demonstrated with clearness the necessity for the radical reform, and made clear the feasibility of his plan. The views advanced by him were concurred in by many of the ablest members of the House, and an interest on the part of the nation has been awakened which assures Well ed its triumph.

# REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

## San Francisco Real Estate Market—Transactions During the Past Year—Interesting Statistics.

A San Francisco paper of January 2 gives the following table showing the total transfers of real estate made in 1869 in the various sections of city property in that city:—

| | Sales. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 50-varas | 911 | $6,715,647 |
| 100-varas | 584 | 6,014,860 |
| City slips and water lots | 102 | 1,892,246 |
| South Park | 40 | 277,505 |
| Potrero | 506 | 1,717,405 |
| Mission addition | 1,478 | 4,662,764 |
| Western addition | 1,[illegible] | 4,760,490 |
| Homestead Associations | 680 | 474,474 |
| Outside lands | 1,2[illegible] | 3,490,579 |
| Tax and blackland titles | 704 | 13,229 |
| Total, 1869 | 6,308 | $28,037,711 |
| Total, 1868 | 6,791 | 27,217,628 |
| Total, 1867 | 7,556 | 17,610,387 |
| Total, 1866 | 5,162 | 13,660,888 |

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### New York City.

Ann st, n s, 25 ft e of Nassau st, 16.9x34.1 ..... $20,000
Stanton st, s s, 100 ft e of Suffolk st, house and lot, 16.8x100 ..... 6,800
West st, e s, 64 ft n of Fulton st, 2x53 ..... 38,000
Willett st, e s, house and lot, 25x100 ..... 2,000
Rivington st, n s, 200 ft w of Suffolk st, house and lot, 25x100 ..... 4,250
28th st, s s, 325 ft e of 1st av, 25x98.9 ..... 4,000
38th st, s s, 175 ft e of 8th av, 25x98.9 ..... 4,000
38th st, s s, 100 ft e of 8th av, 25x98.9 ..... 4,000
39th st, s s, 325 ft e of 8th av, 25x98.9 ..... 4,500
46th st, n s, 200 ft e of 9th av, 50x100.4 ..... 10,000
64th st, n s, 23 ft w of Lexington av, 16.8x100.5, house and lot ..... 22,000
66th st, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, lots 1, 2 x75.5 ..... 26,000
70th st, s s, 95 ft w of 2d av, 25x102 ..... 14,000
106th st, s w s, 250 ft w of 2d av, 50x100.9 ..... 11,000
116th st, n s, 275 ft e of 4th av, 18.9x100 ..... 1,875
124th st, n s, 287 ft w of 2d av, 49x100 ..... 17,000
132d st, Indemnity, 44.6x74.4 ..... 72,000
9th av and 37th st, n e corner, 4.9x40 ..... 10,500

### Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Chestnut st, e s, 425 ft n e of Evergreen av, 25x100 ..... 3,750
Devoe st, lot 34 (map of Bedford) Bushwick ..... 250
Elliott place, e s, 405 ft s of Fulton place, 21.10x100 ..... 8,000
Hoyt st, w s, 145 ft s of Atlantic av, 25x84 and wdg ..... 1,200
Kosciusko st, s s, 100 ft e of Bedford av, 25x100 ..... 1,200
McDougal st, n s, 340 ft e of Flatbush av, 18.9x84x25 ..... 1,200
Seeley st, n s, 100 ft e of 4th av, 18.9x84.9 ..... 3,150
Seeley st, n s, 200 ft w of Ocean av, 50x284.10x247.10 ..... 1,600
Union st, s s, 81 ft e of Bedford av, 18x84 ..... 14,000
11th st, s w s, 15 ft s e of 4th av, 15x100 (mission) ..... 4,200
17th st, s s, 200 ft e of 6th av, 16x100.2 ..... 1,200
18th st, n s, 200 ft e of 6th av, 16x100 do ..... 3,050
18th st, s s, 40 ft w of 1st av, 16x100 ..... 2,525
18th st, n s, 300 ft w of 6th av, 16x100.2 ..... 1,300
18th st, s s, 300 ft e of 1st av, 16x100 ..... 1,200
19th st, n s, 200 ft e of 1st av, 16x100.2 ..... 1,200
19th st, n s, 200 ft e of 10th av, 100x100.2 ..... 17,000
Clinton av, w s, 141 ft s of Fulton av, 20x120 ..... 200
Georgia av, w s, 2 lots s of Glenmore, 2x110 ..... 3,700
Greene av, n s, 20 ft w of Stuyvesant av, 25x100 ..... Nom.
Hudson av and Laurel st, s e corner, 42.4x85.5x irregular, 1869 ..... 3,650
Hudson av, w s, 1 ft 9 in s of Concert st, 17.2x44.2x18.8 x43 ..... 2,000
Throop av and Hart st, s e corner, 2 x5 ..... 12,000
Vernon av, s s, 80 ft w of Lott st, 50x100 ..... 800
Vernon av, s s, 240 ft e of Flatbush place road, 40x100 ..... 750
Wythe av and Widoe st, n w corner, 250x100x150x100x irregular ..... 25,000
10th av and 49th st, n e corner, 100x100 ..... 2,700
11th av and 19th st, n w corner, 10x100.2 ..... 2,000
11th av and 18th st, n w corner, 100x100.2 ..... 2,100
11th av, e s, 321 ft n of 17th st, 25x100.3x20.6x2.1 ..... 2,150

### Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Chestnut st, n s, 225 ft from Van Buren st, 4x11 ..... 350
Downing st, n s, 45 ft from Madison st, 6x65 ..... 1,400
Jefferson st, w s, adjoining Ed Lemon's property, 10x49.4 ..... 3,000
Mulberry st, w s, No. 475, 25.3x84.6 ..... 6,000
South st, n s, 66 ft from av F, 25x100 ..... 325
Summer av, w s, 200 ft from Fourth av, 25x100 ..... 1,000
Morris and Essex Railroad av, n s, 185 ft from High st, 30.4x103.6 ..... 2,800
Fourth av, n s, 25 ft from Summer av, 25x127 ..... 1,000
BELLEVILLE.
Jacob Lubaugh's property, 2 acres ..... 6,000
GALDWELL.
Newark and Pompton road, e s, adj G P Martin's, 11 25-100 acres ..... 2,250
CLINTON.
Thos Morley's property, 2 acres ..... 3,000
SOUTH ORANGE.
Elijah Gardner's property, 9 72-100 acres ..... 11,000

### Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

South Fourth st, s s, 50 ft e of Prospect st, 25x65 ..... 5,500
Montgomery st, lot 75, A Mann's map, 25x100 ..... 11,000
BERGEN.
Vetterlin pl, e s, e of Monticello av, 6 lots ..... 3,450
HUDSON CITY.
Bergen av, e s, lot 23, block 34, Ogden's map ..... 850
Newark st, s s, lot 24½, map Centre Hill, 25x100 ..... 550
Newark av, s s, w of Five Corners, house and lot, John Atchison's, 25x100 ..... 6,000
Lots 295 and 296, map Mt Pleasant, 50x100 ..... 3,200
Lot 207, map C Van Vorst, 25x100 ..... 
ARLINGTON.
Boyd and Joralemon sts, 50x100 ..... 250
NORTH BERGEN.
Lot 221, map Clarendon ..... 150
HARRISON.
Cross st, n s, 125 ft w of 4th st, 25x100 ..... 400
Essex and 1st st, corner, 3.06x.5x30x10 ..... 15,000
BAYONNE.
Plot adjoining Jacob B Schuyler's, 2 83-100 acres ..... 3,552

## MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of the marine transfers from the 31st ultimo to date:—

| Date. | Class. | Name. | Tonnage. | Share. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31. | Schr. | Right Bower | 281.44 | All. | $2,000 |
| Dec. 31. | Schr. | Sarah Quinn | 113.58 | 1-16 | 100 |
| Dec. 31. | Schr. | Sarah Quinn | 113.58 | 1-16 | 100 |
| Dec. 31. | Schr. | John S. Lee | 209.00 | 1-8 | 1,000 |
| 1870. | | | | | |
| Jan. 5. | Can'b | S. D. Thompson | 119.22 | All. | 1,900 |
| Jan. 5. | Sloop | Providence | 40.93 | ½ | 500 |
| Jan. 5. | Sloop | Lady Adelaide | 11.54 | All. | 1,500 |
| Jan. 4. | Sloop | Rival | 10.24 | All. | 325 |
| Jan. 4. | Schr. | Wakefield | 31.31 | ½ | 50 |
| Jan. 4. | Schr. | Corsair | 21.30 | All. | 838 |
| Jan. 5. | Can'b | Scotia | 130.02 | All. | 1,500 |

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

The week opened on an animated state of affairs in Wall street, general attention being again directed to

THE GOLD MARKET,

where dealings were of an excited and feverish character. The clique programme for an advance being seriously interfered with by the extra sale of government gold, an ingenious plan was devised to do away with its injurious influence upon the "bull" movement. When the bids for the $1,070,000 at the Sub-Treasury came to be opened it was found that there were as many as forty-seven proposals, for a total of nearly seven and a half millions of dollars. The prices, however, were in most instances so far below the market that the cliques who were the instigators of the orders to the different brokers knew they would not be accepted, or, if accepted, that the gold would be obtained at a very cheap rate as compared with the price in the Gold Room. The amount bid for—$7,310,000—is the largest recorded under similar circumstances. The effect upon the market was magical. Gold, which had opened at 122¼ and declined to 121⅞ before the sale, now ran up to 123½ amid great excitement. As the afternoon progressed it became evident that the cliques were taking advantage of the opportunity to sell, and as, at this time a telegram from Washington announced the introduction of Senator Sumner's bill for a return to specie payments the price gradually declined to 122¼. It is not to be inferred, however, that the "bull" cliques have been abandoned. On the contrary, the work of to-day is only an interlude in the golden drama. The combinations who are manipulating the market are sanguine of putting gold to 130, which is an advance as much beyond its real value as its recent price—119½—was a fall below. The clear rise would, however, be only ten per cent. But, by these intermediate fluctuations, selling at a small advance and buying back at a small decline, they intend to net thirty, forty or perhaps even fifty per cent in the advance from 120 to 130. Such, therefore, is the situation of the gold market at present, and it promises to develop in interest each day. The speculative spirit so long dormant has been aroused, and the victims of the great gold smash are among the most eager to retrieve their losses.

An air of considerable interest to gold dealers transpired to-day in connection with the routine of business in gold. It will be remembered that upon the reorganization of the Gold Board, after the September panic, much objection was made to the restoration of clearances to the Gold Exchange Bank, whose officials, it is alleged, acted with favoritism, if not indiscretion, in the conduct of their business. Many brokers have, in fact, since conducted their dealings outside the bank, and have cleared through it only when compelled by the necessity of certain transactions. To-day the firm of Messrs. Trevor & Colgate refused to submit a check for $500,000 along with their statement, unless the bank simultaneously returned them certified checks for the differences due them from the bank. Both parties brought their dispute before the Gold Board. Mr. Harney, the president of the bank, reciting his views of the subject and warning all parties having dealings with Messrs. Trevor & Colgate to settle in future ex-clearing house. The firm stated that they would not trust a check for so large an amount to the bank pending the settlement of statements, inasmuch as they feared the embarrassment and delays likely to arise from a recurrence of the September embargo on the bank's operations. Finally, Mr. Harney said the bank would yield on this occasion, but would insist upon an enforcement of the rules of clearances in future. So the matter ended for to-day.

The Gold Exchange in executive session this afternoon decided that the Arbitration Committee shall hereafter have power to adjudicate in all transactions between members of the Board whenever or wherever such transactions may take place.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Although the Long Room was for a greater portion of the day neglected for the more exciting scenes of the Gold Room there was an interesting market for stocks, the prices of which were in the main closely sympathetic with the movements in gold, revealing the fact more plainly than ever that the speculative combinations are working both markets together. Thus, under the depression in gold at the opening, there was a hesitating and uncertain tone to the stock market, but when the numerous bids at the Sub-Treasury had been opened, and gold ran up to 123½, the whole list took a sudden upward start, the leading railways being most conspicuous in the advance. The Vanderbilt shares were run up to 95¾ for the stock and 87½ for the scrip, while New Jersey Central touched 96½. Northwest common, catching the contagion, bounded up to 73¾, and was closely followed by Lake Shore, Rock Island and St. Paul. Exceptionally, Reading was quiet and heavy, holders being disposed to realize. As in gold, the cliques now began to unload, and prices fell off, the market closing dull and inactive. The range of prices for the principal stocks is shown in the following table of

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central and Hudson consolidated | 93½ | 91½ |
| New York Central and Hudson scrip | 87½ | 86⅞ |
| Erie | 24½ | 24 |
| Reading | 95½ | 94¾ |
| Lake Shore | 89½ | 88½ |
| Northwestern | 73¾ | 72¾ |
| Northwestern preferred | 86½ | 85⅝ |
| Rock Island | 105½ | 104¾ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 75½ | 74½ |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred | 87⅝ | 87⅜ |
| New Jersey Central | 96½ | 94¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph | 32½ | 32¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | 42¾ |

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at six to seven per cent as the rate on call loans, with pledge of government and miscellaneous collaterals. While the greater number of transactions took place at seven per cent there were more at the lower rate than on Saturday, when money was loaned at six per cent for the first time since the initiation of the fall activity. Commercial paper was more current at previously quoted rates, the rate on call not as yet operating for a decline in discounts.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A buoyant market for governments ensued upon the advance in gold, and the prominent dealers report a scarcity in bonds which embarrasses them in the fulfilment of orders. A private telegram from the Treasury Department, received to-day in answer to a request for information, states that the funded debt consists of $500,000,000 registered bonds and $1,300,000,000 coupon bonds. Inasmuch as about $1,000,000,000 of the latter is held in Europe and as the balance is largely in the possession of banks, corporations and private investors, the scarcity of the speculative issues in Wall street is readily accounted for. The market at the close was a fraction below the highest prices of the day. The final street prices were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109¾ a 110; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾ a 118; do. do., coupon, 118 a 118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115¾ a 116; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 118¼ a 116¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115¾ a 116¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115¾ a 116¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 114¼ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. ten-forties, registered, 112 a 112½; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 112¾.

THE STATE BONDS.

The market for Southern securities was excited and active for the Tennesses, which rose to 60 for the new and 55 for the old bonds, many of the "shorts" being again frightened into covering, especially as the bondholders' committee are expected to meet with a very favorable reception at the hands of both the State Legislature and the Constitutional Convention. The Virginias were strong and the South Carolinas advanced to 75 for the new bonds. For the latter there are some large orders in the market from insurance companies having agencies in South Carolina, who requires that such corporations doing business within her orders shall deposit the security of State bonds with the Comptroller. The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange to-day admitted all the bonds of South Carolina to the regular call. The North Carolinas were heavy and lower. The market fell off a fraction with the general market after the boards, the following being the closing street prices this evening:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 54½ a 55; do., new, 49¼ a 49½; do., five per cent, 40 a 41; Virginia, ex coupon, 50½ a 51; do., new, 58 a 60; do., registered stock, 42½ a 43; do., do., 1866, 55 a 56; do., do., 1867, 50 a 51; Georgia sixes, 80 a 81½; do. sevens, 90 a 91; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 85 a 87; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42¾ a 43½; do., new, 27½ a 28; do., special tax, 28 a 28½; Missouri sixes, 86½ a 87; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 87 a 90; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 70; do. levee sixes, 66 a 66½; do. do., eights, 81 a 84; Alabama eights, 94 a 95; do. fives, 63 a 65; do. sixes, sterling, 75 a 80; South Carolina sixes, 77 a 79; do., new, 74 a 76; do. registered stock, 70 a 75; city of Memphis sixes, 47 a 47½; do. Atlanta eights, 80 a 85; do. Savannah sevens, 83 a 85; do. New Orleans consols, 73 a 75; do. do. issued to railroads, 65 a 67; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 67 a 68; do. eights, 60 a 61; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage, 72 a 73; do. second mortgage, 50 a 53; Memphis and Charleston first, 82 a 83; do. second, 72 a 74; do. stock, 40 a 41; Greenville and Columbus Railroad, guaranteed, 58 a 60.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 52 a 53; Cumberland, 27 a 27½; Western Union, 32½ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 14⅞ a 15¾; Mariposa, 7½ a 8¾; do. preferred, 17½ a 17⅞; Pacific Mail, 43⅞ a 43¾; Boston Water Power, 14½ a 14⅝; Adams Express, 61½ a 62½; Wells-Fargo Express, 20¼ a 20½; American Express, 37 a 38; United States Express, 49½ a 51; New York Central consolidated, 92⅞ a 93; do. scrip, 87½ a 87⅞; Harlem, 138 a 139; Erie, 24 a 24¾; Reading, 95¼ a 95½; Lake Shore, 89¾ a 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86 a 87½; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¼ a 73¾; do. preferred, 86¾ a 86⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 75¾ a 77½; Rock Island, 105½ a 105¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74⅞ a 75; do. preferred, 87½ a 87¾; Toledo and Wabash, 52½ a 53; Fort Wayne, 88 a 88½; Alton and Terre Haute, 27; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾ a 26; New Jersey Central, 95½ a 95⅞; Chicago and Alton, 145; do. preferred, 145 a 146; Morris and Essex, 85 a 86; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 116; do. preferred, 115; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17¾ a 18.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates for foreign exchange were firm at the opening and business active, but in the afternoon the figures bid became the figures asked and the market closed steady with the following range of quotations:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108¼; good to prime bankers', 108¾ a 108⅞; short sight, 109¼ a 109⅜; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.17½; short sight, 5.16½ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.22½ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35½ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40¼ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 40½ a 40⅝; Bremen, 78½ a 78⅞; Prussian thalers, 70½ a 71½.

THE COURSE OF GOLD.

The fluctuations in gold are recorded in the following table:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 122¼ | 2 P. M. | 122⅞ |
| 10:24 A. M. | 121⅞ | 2:02 P. M. | 122 |
| 11 A. M. | 122⅛ | 2:17 P. M. | 123⅛ |
| 12 M. | 122¼ | 3 P. M. | 122⅞ |
| 12:54 P. M. | 122¼ | 5 P. M. | 122⅞ |
| 1 P. M. | 122⅛ | 5:30 P. M. | 122¼ a 122⅞ |

Holders of gold paid seven per cent currency and coin to have their balances carried. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold clearea | $62,642,000 |
| Gold balances | 2,323,290 |
| Currency balances | 2,824,161 |

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

The following were the awards at the Treasury sale of gold to-day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50,000 | 122.17 | 10,000 | 122.17 |
| 50,000 | 122.20 | 50,000 | 122.25 |
| 50,000 | 122.22 | 100,000 | 122.23 |
| 50,000 | 122.24 | 25,000 | 122.25 |
| 50,000 | 122.26 | 25,000 | 122.30 |
| 100,000 | 122.28 | 15,000 | 122.19 |
| 100,000 | 122.30 | 10,000 | 122.18 |
| 250,000 | 122.34 | 10,000 | 122.20 |
| 250,000 | 122.36 | 10,000 | 122.16 |
| 250,000 | 122.39 | 97,000 | 122.15 |
| 20,000 | 122.25 | 97,000 | 122.16 |

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

January 3—Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz—
Silver ..... $29,795
Gold ..... 2,560
January 5—Steamer Columbia, Havana—Gold ..... 150
January 8—Steamer Aleppo, Liverpool—Gold ..... 31,042

Total for the week ..... $63,495
Same time 1869 ..... 42,278
Same time 1868 ..... 29,608
Same time 1867 ..... 66,411

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following were the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the first week in January:—

1869 ..... $178,437
1870 ..... 161,637
Decrease ..... $16,800

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General balance yesterday | $93,703,972 |
| Gold receipts | 980,349 |
| Gold payments | 790,909 |
| Gold balance | 73,265,168 |
| Currency receipts | 1,576,049 |
| Currency payments | 678,342 |
| Currency balance | 4,773,729 |
| General balance | 87,706,095 |
| Customs | 288,000 |

## SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Monday, Jan. 10—10:15 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1500 US 6's, '81, cou | 117⅝ | 400 shs Mar pref | 17½ |
| 25.0 do | 117½ | 200 do | 17⅝ |
| 2500 US 5-20, c, '65 | 115½ | 200 Boston Water P'r | 14½ |
| 5000 US 5's, 10-40, c | 114½ | 200 Pac M SS Co | 42½ |
| 2500 US 5-20, c, '62 | 114½ | 100 Adams Ex | 62 |
| 12000 do | 115½ | 100 Am Mer U Ex | 27½ |
| 4000 US 5-20, c, '65 | 115½ | 70 do | 27 |
| 8000 US 5-20, c, '65, n | 114½ | 5 U S Express | 51 |
| 5 000 US 5-20, c, '67 | 114½ | 100 N Y C & H R | 93 |
| 50000 do | 114½ | 200 do | 92½ |
| 10000 do | 114½ | 100 do | 92½ |
| 21000 do | 114½ | 700 N Y C & H R c | 93½ |
| 2500 do | 114½ | 7000 do b cash | 87 |
| 7000 do | 114½ | 100 Erie RR | 24½ |
| 30000 Tenn 6's, n | 49½ | 23 Erie RR pref | 40 |
| 30000 do | 49½ | 100 Mich Cen RR | 114½ |
| 10000 do | 49½ | 500 L S & M S RR | 89½ |
| 10000 do | 49½ | 55 do | 89 |
| 5000 do | 49½ | 500 do b c | 89 |
| 45000 do | 49½ | 100 do | 89½ |
| 7000 do | 49½ | 200 do | 89 |
| 33000 N Car 6's | 48 | 500 Reading RR | 95½ |
| 2000 do but call | 47½ | 1000 do | 95 |
| 15000 N Car 6's, new | 28½ | 100 Clev & Pitts RR | 87½ |
| 1000 do | 28½ | 3200 Chic & N W RR | 73½ |
| 1000 S Car 6's, new | 75 | 600 do | 72½ |
| 5000 Missouri 6's | 83½ | 500 do b c | 73 |
| 2000 N Y C's, b 1, reg | 108 | 100 do | 73½ |
| 2000 do | 107½ | 400 do | 73 |
| 10000 do but call | 107½ | 100 N J Central RR | 94½ |
| 10000 La 6's, 1 b | 66 | 200 do | 94½ |
| 6000 Mich S & P bonds | 97½ | 200 Mer & Ex RR | 85 |
| 1000 Cen P RR g bds | 81½ | 350 Chic & Miss RR | 55½ |
| 5000 U Pac RR 1st m | 81½ | 100 Del, Lack & W | 105½ |
| 1000 do | 81½ | 200 H & St Jo RR | 113 |
| 3000 T & W equip bds | 71 | 800 do | 113½ |
| 1000 Great West 2d | 77½ | 50 H & St Jo pref | 113½ |
| 1000 C & R I & P R 7's | 94 | 200 C, C & Ind C RR | 19 |
| 1.00 N J Cen, new bds | 98 | 200 do | 18½ |
| 3000 do | 97½ | 100 Mil & St Paul RR | 74½ |
| 3000 Pitts, Ft W & Chi 1st | 101½ | 200 do b 30 | 73 |
| 1000 M & St P 1st, I div | 82 | 700 Mil & St Paul pf | 87½ |
| 15000 C, C & I 1st m | 73 | 100 Tol, Wab & W RR | 52 |
| 5000 do | 72½ | 650 Pitts, F W & C gd | 88½ |
| 6000 do | 72½ | 35 do | 88½ |
| 1000 do | 72½ | 100 Alt & Ter H pref | 56½ |
| 28.00 do | 72 | 300 Mer & Ex RR | 85 |
| 100.0 M Tr 10's, ctfs | 46 | 350 Chic & Miss RR | 55½ |
| 10000 do b c all | 45½ | 10 Del, Lack & W | 105½ |
| 6 shs Continental Bk | 96 | 200 H & St Jo RR | 113 |
| 10 Bk of America | 141 | 800 do | 113½ |
| 10 Fourth Nat Bank | 102 | 50 H & St Jos pref | 113½ |
| 17 Bank of Commerce | 1.0½ | 200 C, C & Ind C RR | 19 |
| 300 West U Tel | 32½ | 200 do | 18½ |
| 100 Mariposa Min Co | 8½ | | |

### 12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 US 5-20, cou, '65 | 116 | $38500 US 5-20, c, '65, n | 114½ |
| 500.0 do b5 | 116½ | 40000 do | 114½ |
| 6000 do | 116½ | 10000 do b3 | 114½ |
| 10,000 do | 116½ | 25000 do | 114½ |
| 10000 U S 5-20, c, '64 | 115½ | 8500 US 5-20, r, '67 | 114½ |
| 9000 do | 115½ | 103000 US 5-20, c, '67 | 114½ |
| 265.80 do | 116½ | 10000 do | 114½ |
| 16000 do | 116 | 35000 do b3 | 115 |
| 500.0 do b3 | 116 | 45000 do | 114½ |
| 1000 US 5-20, c, '68 | 114½ | 50000 do b5 | 112 |
| 5000 do | 114½ | 38000 US 5's, 10-40, reg | 112 |
| 25000 US 6's, '81, cou | 118½ | 20000 do b3 | 112 |
| 2500 US 5-20, c, '65 | 115½ | 600 do | 111½ |
| 10000 do b3 | 116 | 31000 US 6's, 10-40, c | 113½ |
| 2000 do | 116 | 1000 do small | 114 |
| 10000 do | 116½ | | |

### One o'Clock P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 Tenn 6's, ex c | 55 | 20 Mich C RR b c | 118 |
| 20000 Tenn 6's, n | 49½ | 100 L S & M S RR | 89½ |
| 2000 do | 49½ | 200 Chic & NW RR b3 | 73½ |
| 10000 do b3 | 50 | 400 do | 73½ |
| 10000 do b c | 50 | 200 Chic & N W pref | 86½ |
| 10.000 Va 6's, ex cou | 51 | 200 Cleve & Pitts | 87½ |
| 7000 N Car 6's, n | 27½ | 27 New Jersey Cen RR | 95½ |
| 25000 do | 27½ | 50 do | 95½ |
| 2000 Mo 6's | 86½ | 50 do | 95½ |
| 2000 do | 86½ | 100 Chic & R I RR b3 | 105½ |
| 1000 Mil & St P 6's, 1st m | 104 | 50 do | 105½ |
| 8000 Mil & St P 7-10 con | 90 | 160 do | 105½ |
| 7000 C, C & Ind C 1st m | 72 | 400 Mil & St Paul RR | 75 |
| 1000 Mil & St P 1st m | 90 | 500 Mil & St P pref | 87½ |
| 3000 Mil & St P 1st I div | 82 | 800 do b30 | 88 |
| 1000 T & Wab 2d m | 81 | 200 Tol, Wab & W | 52½ |
| 15 shs Ninth Nat Bk | 107½ | 100 P, Ft W & C R gd | 88½ |
| 100 Cumb Coal pf b c | 27½ | 100 Chic & Alton | 146 |
| 100 do | 27½ | 100 Alt & Ter H pref b10 | 57 |
| 100 Mariposa pref | 17½ | 200 H & St Jo RR | 116 |
| 100 do b30 | 17½ | 200 H & St Jo RR pf | 115 |
| 100 do b30 | 17½ | 100 Col, C & I C RR | 18½ |
| 400 West U Tel b c | 32½ | 500 do | 18 |
| 50 Wells-Fargo Ex b c | 21 | 200 do | 17½ |
| 200 N Y C & H RR | 93½ | 100 do | 17½ |
| 100 do b3 | 93 | 100 do | 17½ |
| 10 do | 93½ | 200 do | 18 |
| 50 do | 93½ | 200 do b10 | 18 |
| 5200 N Y C & H R c | 93½ | 50 Dub & Sioux C RR | 106½ |
| 200 Harlem RR b c | 138½ | | |

STREET QUOTATIONS.

### Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Un Tel | 32¼ a 32¾ | Northwestern | 72¾ a 73¼ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 43 a 43¾ | Northwestern pf | 86½ a 86¾ | | |
| N Y Central con | 91½ a 92 | Rock Island | 106¼ a 106 | | |
| N Y Cen scrip | 87½ a 87¾ | St Paul | 74½ a 74¾ | | |
| Erie | 23¾ a 24 | St Paul pref | 87¾ a 87¾ | | |
| Reading | 94½ a 95 | Ohio & Miss | 25¾ a 25¾ | | |
| Lake Shore | 88¾ a 88⅞ | N J Central | 95 a 95¼ | | |

# COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There was a moderate business transacted in Rio, prices for which were firm at our last quotations. There were sold 2,200 bags ex Alf, and in Baltimore 2,000 bags ex Nyboung, on private terms. Other kinds were quiet, but held for full figures.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was fairly active, the demand being chiefly from spinners, and prices were steady, except for grades below low middling, which were generally offered at a slight concession from previous figures. The sales were 2,131 bales (including 600 to arrive), of which 1,681 were for spinning, 350 for export, 97 on speculation and 203 were in transit. For future delivery there was an increased business consummated, and the sales were as follows:—6.0 bales, basis low middling, for February, at 25c. a 25⅛c.; 100 do., for January, at 25⅛c.; 100 do., for March, at 25¼c.; 400 do., for April, at 25⅜c. a 25½c.; 600 do., for do., and 2.0 do., free on board at Mobile, on private terms. We quote:—

| | Uplands and Florida. | Mobile and Memphis. | N. Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 23 | 23¾ | 23½ |
| Good ordinary | 24 | 24¼ | 24⅞ |
| Low middling | 24½ | 25 | 25¼ |
| Middling | 25½ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| Good middling | 28¾ | 28¾ | 26¼ |

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 8,112 bbls. flour, 1,420 bags corn meal, 1,13 0 bushels wheat, 26,469 do. corn, 2,8.0 do oats, 3,500 do. malt and 4,0.0 do. barley. The flour market remained very dull, but prices were the same. Choice extra State was nominally $5 30 a $5 50 for export brands. The sales were 6,700 bbls. Unsound flour was dull and nominal. Southern flour was quite steady in value, with a moderate inquiry. Sales 6.0 bbls. Rye flour was dull and heavy at former prices, with sales of 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged. Sales 270 bbls. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 State | $4 25 a $4 75 |
| Superfine State | 4 25 a 5 10 |
| Extra State | 5 50 a 6 00 |
| Choice do | 6 10 a 6 50 |
| Superfine Western | 4 25 a 5 10 |
| Extra do | 5 25 a 6 00 |
| Extra Minnesota | 5 50 a 6 50 |
| Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands | 5 50 a 5 75 |
| Round hoop Ohio, trade brands | 5 75 a 6 50 |
| St. Louis low extra | 6 10 a 6 50 |
| St. Louis straight extra | 6 50 a 7 00 |
| St. Louis choice double extra | 7 25 a 7 75 |
| St. Louis choice family | 7 75 a 8 00 |
| Southern choice and family | 8 00 a 10 00 |
| Rye flour | 4 40 a 5 50 |
| Corn meal, Brandywine | 5 00 a 5 10 |
| Corn meal, Jersey | 4 70 a 4 75 |
| Corn meal, city | 5 00 a 5 10 |

—Wheat was dull and lower, closing dull at $1 21 for No. 2, delivered; No. 1 was offered at $1 25, in store, without buyers; the sales were about 29,000 bushels at $1 12 for poor No. 3 spring; $1 21 for choice do., delivered; $1 28½ a $1 31 for amber Western, in store and delivered; $1 43 a $1 45 for white, $1 39 for inferior do., $1 40 for red State. Corn was dull and nominal at about $1 05 a $1 08 for old mixed, in store and delivered; the sales were about 20,000 bushels at 84c. a 92½c. for new mixed Western—chiefly at 87c. a 92½c.—92c. a 92c. for white Southern, and 92c. a 97c. for yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats were quite steady, the sales being 11,000 bushels, in lots, at 52c. a 53c. for State and Western, including Jersey and Southern at 55c. a 60c. Rye was dull, and prices favored buyers; the sales were 3,000 bushels state at $1 10. Barley was now of sale and heavy; sales 2,0.0 bushels Canada West at $1 25. Of barley malt a small lot was sold at $1 12. The stock of grain in the New York and Brooklyn war

# CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

## THE DARIEN CANAL PROJECT.

## REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

### The Gallapagos Islands Awaiting Purchase by the United States.

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

## COLOMBIA.

**The Darien Canal—Cuban Matters—Mosquera—Indigo Cultivation—Local Items.**

PANAMA, Jan. 1, 1870.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of this city, of the 26th ultimo, contains a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in Bogota to the Secretary of State in Panama, informing him that General Hurlbut had asked and obtained permission for the government of the United States to make full and complete explorations of the different routes proposed for the projected Darien Canal. President Correoso is ordered to instruct the authorities of the different places at which the exploring party may arrive to co-operate in every way possible to the success of the enterprise. In accordance with these instructions the President has issued orders to the authorities in Darien, Balboa, Chepo and Bocas del Toro to hold themselves in readiness to assist in the survey. Speaking of the best route for the proposed canal the *Star and Herald* says:—

At Chepo the obstacles to be encountered will be found even greater, especially the Indian opposition. The Bocas del Toro route wants the Indian element, but the height of the mountains renders all consideration of a canal there out of the question. In view of all this we trust the exploring party will commence with the easier and most feasible route in the direction of the railroad. Having set this at rest the other routes hitherto attended with so much fatality and ill success may be examined more at leisure.

The *Diario Oficial*, published in Bogota, on the 15th ult., contains a communication from the President of the Union to the President of the Assembly of this State, in answer to a resolution passed during the last session, which begged that the Cuban insurgents should receive from Colombia recognition as belligerents. President Gutierrez says that the Executive sympathizes with the cause of Cuban independence, and promises that the question will be examined and a decision given when the Cuban agent, reported to be on his way to Bogota, shall have solicited the recognition of the Cuban republic by Colombia.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Fighting in Guatemala—Conflict Between the Revolutionary Forces and the Government Troops.**

PANAMA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Official bulletins from Guatemala give us accounts of a severe fight between the forces of Serapio Cruz and those of the government, in the town of Huehuetenango, on the 6th December. The government forces, to the number of 2,0, under the command of captain Calonge, were intrenched in the plaza, behind barricades, which were defended by two small pieces of artillery. Cruz had 1,000 of all arms, a majority of whom were Indians, under his command. He endeavored to take the place by assaulting it simultaneously at all available points, and at the same time setting fire to the houses in different parts. The firing lasted twenty-five hours, at the end of which Cruz retired with the loss of 100 killed and 150 wounded, besides war material lost in the retreat.

The forces of Cruz were reduced in the retreat to about 300 men by desertion and other causes, and were being rapidly pursued. Some of Cruz's principal officers were said to be badly wounded. The losses of the government forces are four soldiers killed and three officers and eighteen soldiers wounded. A considerable portion of the town was destroyed by the fire which raged during the combat. The government had rewarded the officers and men engaged in the affair; the former by promotion and the latter with a month's extra pay. The above is from government sources, and may be supposed to favor its own party.

There is no other news of importance from Guatemala.

## PERU.

**Arrival of a Cuban Envoy—Reported Purchase of the Galapagos Islands by the United States—Admiration for Ex-Secretary Seward.**

LIMA, Dec. 22 1869.

By the last steamer from Panama arrived Mr. Ambrosio Valiente, accredited to this government as Minister from the republican government of Cuba. This gentleman, when in Lima some months since succeeded in obtaining the recognition of Cuba by Peru, first as a belligerent and secondly as an independent nation, and now appears again upon the scene with two very important objects to fulfil. The first of these is to be the endeavor to induce the Peruvian government to interest itself materially in the Cuban cause by sending to that brave country the fleet now under way for Callao and at the present moment receiving repairs in Rio Janeiro. This squadron, consisting in the first instance of the two celebrated monitors and their tenders, has been increased by the corvette Union, a formidable vessel of fourteen heavy guns, and will shortly receive as an addition the steamer Oneiaco, the fastest vessel of the Peruvian navy, now *en route* to join the monitors. Every effort will be used by Mr. Valiente and his supporters here to attain this object; but his success is doubtful in the highest degree. It is also the earnest desire of the Cuban representative to put every obstacle in the way of the Peruvian acceptance of the proposal of a congress of plenipotentiaries, made by the United States, to arrange a definite peace between the allied republics of the Pacific and Spain. This cheerful wish on the part of the Cuban is, of course, motived by the strong effort being made to secure the monitors, which naturally would be frustrated by the consent of Peru to the mediation arrangement. Instructions have been received here by the Legation of the United States to press the acceptance of the mediation on the government of Peru, and in view of the protocol already signed by the four allied republics, and the official consent of the Spanish Cabinet to the matter, to induce Peru to send full powers to her Minister at Washington, so that the negotiations might be initiated on the 15th of January next. The Peruvian government has made an official reply on the subject, and your correspondent is reliably informed that Mr. Valiente's wishes have had no weight with the resolution of President Balta's Cabinet, and that the desires of the United States have been fully acceded to. Peru, having satisfied her honor by thrashing the Spaniards on the 2d of May, 1866, has no reason for continuing a war which, while it does no damage to herself, is inconvenient to many neutral nations to whom she is under greater or lesser obligations.

It appears that the desire evinced by Mr. Seward, when in office, of augmenting the amount of real estate possessed by the United States is still being manifested in regard to this coast. The government of Ecuador some time since passed a bill, by which authority was conferred upon the Executive to raise the sum of $20,000,000 by the sale or mortgage of the national property, and up to within a few days nothing farther had been heard concerning the matter. The last news from that country, however, states that the Galapagos Islands are to be sold to the American government, and that negotiations are actually being carried on to bring the matter about. These islands, lying nearly 200 miles from the coast, in about five degrees north latitude, are almost uninhabited, although they were formerly used by Ecuador as a penal colony, and now are only frequented by a few whaling vessels, who replenish their stock of provisions from the innumerable turtles abounding on the islands. Whether the report of the proposed sale and purchase be true or not it has caused considerable excitement and comment here, and the leading journals deplore a step which they say brings a nation which, though a republic, still one of the most powerful in the world, so near the doors of the feeble South American States.

Mr. Seward has always been regarded with the highest respect and admiration in Peru, and the recent announcement that he proposes visiting this country before returning to the United States has caused a very pleasurable excitement. The official newspaper, in commenting upon the probable event, states that he will be considered as a national guest, and as by far the most distinguished visitor that has honored Peru since its independence. The Americans here would be proud of an opportunity of showing their respect to so distinguished a countryman.

The American ship Kendrick Fish, 1,328 tons register, built in Thomaston, Me., and belonging to Messrs. S. Watts & Co., of that place, was burned in the Bay of Callao on the morning of the 17th inst. Every effort was made to save the vessel and her cargo, the latter consisting of coals, and it was only possible to tow her in twenty-four feet of water, where she now remains, just showing her deck. The ship and cargo were insured, and the ship may be raised, though it is doubtful if such an expensive measure would be warranted.

The United States steamer Kearsarge is still in port waiting for the arrival of the Rosaca from Panama, to proceed to Valparaiso on a cruise. We are not informed when Admiral Turner proposes to pay us a visit.

## THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

**The Allied Troops to Vacate Paraguay—The People to Elect Their Own Government.**

VALPARAISO, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic had departed for Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and carried on behalf of his government the following propositions, and has instructions to insist upon their immediate adoption by the allies:—

*First*—The immediate removal of all of the allied troops from the Paraguayan territory.

*Second*—The enforced dismissal of the Paranhos Ministry, the choice of a government to be left to the free will of the people, untrammelled by the presence of foreign soldiers.

This resolution of the Argentine government met with extreme favor in the republic, and President Sarmiento is reported to be decided on carrying it out. Of course the result would be the immediate dissolution of the alliance, and in such case the retiring nations would be at liberty to take such measures as might be possible to check the aggressive policy of Brazil. The Minister was allowed twenty days for the performance of his mission.

# NEW YORK CITY.

**Juvenile Burglars—Mysterious Homicide—Killed by a Fall—A Social Evil Nuisance—Sale of Engravings—Young Men's Christian Association—Miscellaneous Items.**

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

| | 1869. | 1870. | | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 51 | 30 | 3 P. M. | 45 | 46 |
| 6 A. M. | 48 | 32 | 6 P. M. | 44 | 38 |
| 9 A. M. | 48 | 37 | 9 P. M. | 42 | 38 |
| 12 M. | 45 | 39 | 12 P. M. | 40 | 36 |

Average temperature yesterday ..... 37
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 45½

On Saturday last the scholars of Miss Frost's Classical and Kindergarten School gave an entertainment at Lyric Hall, comprising recitations, tableaux, &c. A handsome subscription was realized in aid of the "Sheltering Arms" House of Refuge.

A special meeting for the election of officers, for the year 1870, of the Knights of St. Patrick will be held this evening at eight o'clock, at No. 734 Broadway. The President and other officers will be elected. Judge Quinn is the most prominent candidate for President.

John Garvey, a native of Ireland, aged forty-five, died yesterday, at No. 72 Washington-street, from the effects of injuries sustained, as is alleged, at the hands of some unknown man living with Margaret Connor, at No. 14½ Baxter street. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest at No. 68 Spring street on the body of Henry Bordt, a child, who died from the effect of burns received on Friday last. A physician called to attend deceased after the accident gave a certificate of death, but it was not accepted by the Board of Health, and hence the necessity of a Coroner.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins gave his third piano concert for the Orpheon Free Choirboy School fund on Saturday evening at Apollo Hall, and after the concert the members of the school and their friends enjoyed their first "hop." Many hundreds participated in the dance which was kept up until midnight. The affair was pronounced a great success.

Coroner Hollins was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Samuel Cooper Stanley, the child, six years of age, who was drowned in a pond of water in Fifth avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, the particulars of which have heretofore been given in the HERALD. The parents of deceased live at No. 361 Third avenue.

John Nevins, while passing through Thirty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue, on Saturday, fell and struck his head upon a rock, which immediately reduced him to insensibility. Nevins was taken up by a friend with him at the time and conveyed to his residence, 538 West Twenty-ninth street, where he subsequently expired. Deceased has left a widow and two children. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Justice Cox sat with Justice Hogan and attended to the disposition of cases brought before the Court. The only case of importance was a charge of burglary against two boys, named James Downey and John Connor. The boys were charged with breaking into the store of Messrs. Smith & Underhill, No. 26 Whitehall street, and stealing seven firkins of butter, value $300. Five of the firkins have been recovered; but as there was no evidence, except that of suspicion, the boys were held for further evidence.

The number of the principal observatories on the globe is seventy. These are located principally in the western portion of Europe, between the parallel of fifty deg. and sixty deg. of north latitude. The furthest north on the earth is that of Abo in Sweden, in north latitude 60 deg. 26 min. 58.8 sec. The furthest south is that at the Cape of Good Hope, in south latitude 33 deg. 56 min. 3.2 sec. The furthest east, from Washington, D. C., is that at Madras, in the southeastern part of Hindostan. Its latitude is north 13 deg. 4 min. 9.2 sec. Its longitude is 10 hours 29 min. 5.67 sec.

The newly appointed Justice of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial circuit, comprising the States of New York, Connecticut and Vermont—Justice Louis B. Woodruff—will be inducted into office to-morrow. The ceremony of swearing in will take place in the United States Circuit Court room in the court buildings in Chambers street. The oath will be administered by Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States. On the bench will be Justices Blatchford, Benedict and Smalley. The presiding judge of the circuit, Judge Nelson, and Associate Justice Shipman will be unavoidably absent.

Bella Armstrong, of No. 132 Greene street, and Mrs. Marsh, of No. 66 West Houston street, were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Sergeant O'Connor, of the Court squad, charged with keeping disorderly houses at the above numbers. The complaint was made by a gentleman and his wife residing in East Forty-fifth street, who charge their daughter, aged nineteen, as being an inmate of both houses, decoyed there by a wretch residing at 191 Thompson street, who induced her to leave home three years ago and effected her ruin. The proprietors gave bonds in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the Special Sessions, and the daughter, upon complaint of her parents, was committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

A large collection of engraved portraits and autographs were sold last night by Leavitt & Strebeigh, at their salerooms in Astor place. The engravings consisted mainly of small prints suitable for illustrations and for scrap books, and the collection consisted of likenesses of distinguished foreign and American celebrities and dramatic and medical notabilities. These sold at prices ranging from ten cents to two dollars and a half. Among the autographs were those of General Washington, which sold for $12 50; Andrew Jackson, $2 75; John Quincy Adams, $7; John Hancock, $3; Thomas Jefferson, $2 50; Rebecca Motte, $5; James Monroe, $3, and others which were purchased at lower prices. The lot which realized the highest price was a diary of Washington, from October 1, 1783, to March 10, 1790—one of 100 copies privately printed in 1858 for J. Carson Brevoort, from the original manuscript, embellished with sixty-two engravings and contains an autograph letter of George Washington. This lot was knocked down at $37 50.

The Young Men's Christian Association had a reception or social gathering last evening at their new building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, to which the friends of the members of the association were invited, that they might see and admire the many "helps toward Heaven," or conveniencies, which have been provided for the making of the traditionally rugged and uncertain path one of pleasantness and surety for these members. In the gymnasium many young men wriggled and twisted themselves into all sorts of distorted shapes, in emulation of some champion star comique, or bumped their heads or seats the great American "jumpist." In the large hall an impromptu organ concert was given, at which Mr. Coe performed in rather an amateur-like manner. While the sociable was being held an election for directors, who will hold office for five years, was also going on in a corner of the reception room, and resulted in the choice of the following board, which must necessarily be a good one, from the fact that "a perfect Brick" heads it:—Riley A. Brick, Cornelius R. Agnew, Thatcher M. Adams, George M. Vanderlip.

## A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

**Chased from Montgomery County, N. Y., and Hunted Down in Jersey—Fierce Struggle with His Pursuers—The Jimmy Succumbs to the Handcuffs — Didn't Want to Go Home—Exciting Scene on a Jersey Ferryboat.**

Jersey still keeps in the foreground. It never lacks a sensation, nor does it lack the imprecations of hundreds of outlaws and malefactors whose career is shortened when they have the misfortune to tread upon its soil. Go through the prison on Blackwell's Island, walk along the corridors at Sing Sing and even in those places will some unfortunates be heard cursing the day they first set foot in Jersey. No political ring, clique or gang can cheat the gallows or rob the jails in Jersey. No new trials are granted to self-confessed murderers, nor are rowdies elevated to public posts of honor. Most thieves and vagabonds are aware of this; and so they risk almost any risk in New York rather than try the game once in Jersey. Occasionally, some unlucky wight, who is a stranger in these parts, steps into the trap and discovers his mistake when it is too late.

For several weeks past burglaries have been committed in different parts of Montgomery county, N. Y.; and the depredations became so frequent that the people became alarmed, as they had been for several months in a state of quiet and security. A liberal rewards were offered, and information was lodged against a well known burglar named George Gilsay, who was known as a desperate character, and who passed from one locality to another so rapidly that while an individual would be summing up his losses in one place he would hear the news of a robbery elsewhere. In order to rid the county and the State of such a pest Sheriff Schermerhorn set off in pursuit of the outlaw and suborned two astute detectives to trace the thief and communicate with the authorities as soon as they succeeded. The deputies set out and spent some days in New York city, which they looked upon as the asylum of villains, and at last the caught a glimpse of "my pound George." They held a consultation and decided that they would play the confidence game as the surest method to ensnare him. They telegraphed to Mr. Schermerhorn, who came on and met his deputies at a certain place appointed in New York. In the meantime Gilsey was so wheedled by the attentions of his new friends that he fell into the toils, never suspecting that the men were anything but "honorable chums." They enticed him to Brooklyn where they caroused till the deputies became apparently very drunk, and in order to avoid being arrested or attacked by rowdies, one of the deputies prevailed on Gilsay to help him out of the barroom and leave the city for the night. The trio crossed over to Jersey last Saturday and took the horse cars to Hudson City, where they spent the day in drinking and making merry. The game was so well played that Sheriff Schermerhorn was posted at the Jersey City ferry, and watched till he saw the three merry men enter the ferry at eleven o'clock that night. They took the ferryboat Jersey City for Cortlandt street, and the Sheriff stole in after them. When the boat reached the bridge on the New York side, the deputy at a signal suddenly grasped Gilsey by the arms, and the Sheriff rushed forward with the handcuffs. The moment Gilsay's eye caught the Sheriff he made a desperate plunge, shook off his treacherous friends and stood at bay for a few moments gazing at them with an expression of fiendish hate. "Go for him, boys; go in," cried the Sheriff; and the words had hardly escaped his lips when Gilsay let fly with the left hand and floored one of the deputies with a terrific clincher on the nose. He then rushed at the other, who dodged and shuffled to avoid the sledge-hammer that was in store for him. The Sheriff "sashed in" only to tack very quickly, and the deputy would imitate the manœuvre.

While this was going on the passengers, who did not understand the cause of all the fuss, collected at the door, and information having been given to the ferrymaster and bridge tenders officer William Hassin, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, was called in. When he entered the cabin he saw the desperado with clenched fists and eyes glaring with fury at the messengers of the law, one of whom was directing his peeper to the gaslight to assure himself that he was not blind from the effects of the blow. The officer walked coolly up and, with the remark, "This is the fellow, is he?" caught him by the collar with his left hand while he exhibited the club conspicuously with the other. The Sheriff and the deputies now sailed in with renewed courage, and just as the manacles were being applied to the left arm the fellow struck out and hit the deputy on the head. Force was then applied by all, and the hero of the ring was at last subdued. He was marched off to the Twenty-seventh precinct, where the Sheriff requested that his prisoner be detained on Sunday, as no train left the city on that day. There being no accommodation there, however, the prisoner was taken to the Third precinct, where he was detained till yesterday morning. He was then conveyed to the railroad depot, and half an hour afterwards the towers and spires of the great city had faded from his vision. He is now safely lodged in the Montgomery county jail, and no doubt the inhabitants exclaim,

> Such outlaws as he and his men
> May Yorkers never see again.

## A SHEPHERD ASTRAY.

**Reported Elopement of a Methodist Clergyman with a Young Sabbath School Teacher—Grand Flutter in Church Circles—The Young Lady a Member of a Respectable and Wealthy Family.**

The congregation of the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church is in a rare state of excitement, owing to the sudden disappearance from among his flock of their pastor, Rev. Horace Cook, and the sensation is not the less exhilarating from the fact that he went not alone. Indeed, the scandal excavators have unearthed the shocking revelation that when he went he was accompanied by one of the lambs of the fold—a Sabbath school teacher, the daughter of one of the leading members of the congregation, and reported to be about seventeen years of age.

How it happened is not very clear, and when it happened has been set down, with a reasonable approach to accuracy, as some time between Friday evening and Saturday morning last. Cook left his home about six o'clock on Friday evening, after which time he was seen in company with the young lady. He had previously offered an excuse to his wife to avoid attending a religious meeting that evening with her. He was away all night and his wife was in a terrible state of suspense until on Saturday she received a note from him stating that she would never hear of him again. A similar note was despatched to the father of the young lady, who had accompanied the Rev. Shepherd, with the additional information that the parent, in general terms, need experience no anxiety as to the welfare of his daughter, as she would be well taken care of. These letters were mailed at ten o'clock A. M. of Saturday, in this city, and reached their destination about four o'clock P. M. of the same day, and this fact gives rise to the assumption that the saintly duo left by one of the many steamers that quitted the port on that day.

The sanctified Horace was one of those "divines" who have a peculiarly "taking" way among the ladies, and was the pet of the congregation. He was appointed to the pastoral care of the somewhat aristocratic Seventh street church last spring by the annual Conference. Prior to that time he had dispensed morality and the cardinal virtues in theory to a quiet little congregation at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, during a period of nearly six years. He is about thirty-six years of age, a tolerably looking specimen of anatomy, and it is reported had been married to his now neglected and disgraced spouse about fifteen years, which was about fifteen years too long for her personal good. Up to this late *denouement* no suspicion had ever rested upon him as to his "affinities" or amorous propensities, though it had been repeatedly remarked that he was attentive and exceedingly courteous to his new companion. But then there are so many clergymen who manifest this peculiarity and are privileged to enjoy close converse, looking benignantly into the depths of the eyes of the wives and daughters of their "constituents" that nobody ever thinks anything of that. And their way of doing it is so sleek and tame that it is believed almost to be their duty to do it—in fact, it is a clerical accomplishment.

When Cook was missed on Saturday there was a rare hubbub among the elders, and for fear that his absence might be the result of some unavoidable accident or detention a supernumerary clergyman was drummed up and performed the sacred offices for the church on last Sunday. But the arrival of the letters above referred to on the same day set the question at rest, and "hush" was the watchword and still continues to be the standing order.

All efforts yesterday to learn the name of the erring young lady were met with replies either evasive or denial of any knowledge of the matter by prominent members of the church, but they cannot long conceal the true facts of the case. Some of them still profess to believe that the clergyman and the truant daughter will yet be found not to have erred or to have absented themselves with erring intent, and even the most disinterested person cannot fail to hope, for the sake of society and the happiness of two now dejected families, that such will prove to be the case.

He leaves his family in rather an awkward predicament, as he has made it a rule to live almost up to the extent of his income. He has two children, one of whom, a youth of some fourteen years of age, bears the reputation of being a bright and promising young man.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1870.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for January 11:—Nos. 48, 54, 14, 666, 65 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68.

# EUROPE.

## Mr. Gladstone's Church Patronage and Mitres.

## FATAL CRUSH IN AN ENGLISH THEATRE.

## The Alabama Claims Correspondence.

The German mail steamship Union, Captain Dreyer, from Southampton on the 28th of December, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning, bringing mail details of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing.

Mail reports in London state that an official announcement of the definite settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Egypt was made by the Grand Vizier to the foreign representatives in Constantinople. The diplomatic body has replied by congratulating the Porte upon the result.

The people of New South Wales and Victoria appear to be strongly opposed to the Colonial Congress, which it is proposed to hold in London next February.

The new Ministry in Victoria met Parliament for the first time on the 19th of October. There was a large muster of members, no fewer than seventy-three out of seventy-eight being present to hear the anticipated ministerial explanation. "Those who expected any startling disclosures were disappointed (says the Melbourne *Argus*). The Chief Secretary's statement was unusually plain and straightforward."

## ENGLAND.

**The Alabama Claims.**

We learn from a supplement of the London *Gazette*, dated Friday, December 24, 1869, that negotiations on the subject of the Alabama claims had been renewed. The correspondence contained in the Supplement commences with the first letter of a correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Thornton, British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and embraces letters from Secretary Fish to Mr. Motley on the subject. Mr. Fish says:—"It was with painful astonishment, therefore, that the United States government received information of the decision of her Majesty's government which had already been made on the 6th day of May, 1861, and was announced on that day in the House of Commons by her Ministry, and was followed by the issue on the 12th of May, 1861, of a proclamation which in effect recognized the insurgents as a belligerent Power, and raised them to the same level of neutral right with the United States. There was at that time no such thing as a population elevated into force, and by the prosecution of war, which Mr. Canning points out as the test of belligerent condition. The assumed belligerency of the insurgents was a fiction—a war on paper only, not in the field—like a paper blockade, the anticipation of supposed belligerency to come, but which might never have come if not thus anticipated and encouraged. * * * As to Great Britain, we had special and peculiar causes of grief. She had prematurely, as we deemed it, and without adequate reason, awarded the status of belligerency to our insurgents. But this act of itself and by its inherent nature was of neutral color and an act which, however we might condemn it in the particular case, we could not deny to be of the competency of a sovereign State. Other European governments also recognized the belligerency of the insurgents. But Great Britain alone had translated a measure, indefinite of itself, into one of definite wrong to the United States, as evinced by the constant and efficient aid in ships and munitions of war which she furnished the Confederates, and in the permission or negligence which enabled Confederate cruisers from her ports to prey on the commerce of the United States. Great Britain alone had founded on that recognition a systematic maritime war against the United States; and this to effect the establishment of a slave government! As to which Mr. Bright might well say, "We supply the ships; we supply the arms, the munitions of war; we give aid and comfort to the foulest of crimes; Englishmen only do it." Thus what in France, in Spain, as their subsequent conduct showed, had been but an unseemly and ill-judged act of political manifestation, had in England, as her subsequent conduct showed, been a virtual act of war.

The President deems it due to the Senate, to himself and to the subject to declare that he concurs with the Senate in disapproving of that Convention.

In despatch No. 4, dated Legation of the United States, London, October 23, 1868, Mr. Motley, addressing Lord Clarendon, says:—"I would request your lordship to consider the despatch of the United States Secretary of State, which I read to you on the 15th instant, and a copy of which I have the honor of sending to your lordship, as containing the exact and authoritative statement of the President's views on this subject, as laid down in all the instructions given under his directions by the Secretary of State."

Lord Clarendon, on November 6, 1869, writes:—"Her Majesty's government regrets no less sincerely that the President of the United States concurs with the Senate in disapproving that treaty; but their regret would in some degree be diminished if Mr. Fish had been authorized to indicate some other means of adjusting the questions between the two countries, which, as long as they remain open, cannot be favorable to a cordial good understanding between them. This, however, Mr. Fish has not been empowered to do, but he expresses the readiness of the President to consider any proposal emanating from this country. It is obvious, however—and Mr. Fish will probably on reflection admit—that her Majesty's government cannot make any new proposition, or run the risk of another unsuccessful negotiation, until they have information more clear than that which is contained in Mr. Fish's despatch, respecting the basis upon which the government of the United States would be disposed to negotiate. But her Majesty's government fully agree with Mr. Fish in considering that it would be desirable to turn the difficulties which have arisen between the two governments to good account, by making the solution of them subservient to the adoption, as between themselves in the first instance, of such changes in the rules of public law as may prevent the recurrence between nations that may con cur in similar difficulties hereafter.

**Church Patronage—Christmas Amusements—Gladstone and Disraeli.**

The death of the Bishop of Manchester places the seventh episcopal mitre at the disposal of Mr. Gladstone, his previous appointments having been to the sees of Winchester, Oxford, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Salisbury and Carlisle. The value of the bishopric now vacant is £4,200 a year.

The London journals contain copious accounts of the amusements incident to Boxing night. Earlier in the day the attractions of the Crystal Palace drew nearly 40,000 persons to that institution.

At Bristol, in the crush to enter the theatre, eighteen persons were killed.

The London *News* of the 28th of December remarks:—"Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli were born in the present week—the former at Liverpool on the 29th of December, 1809; the latter in London, on the 31st December, 1805. In connection with this, we have to point out that there is no certainty as to the place of Mr. Disraeli's birth."

A correspondent of a London paper calls attention to the costliness of the Peabody buildings at Islington.

The London *Standard* says it is one of the most serious, though not the most generally appreciated drawbacks of the American political system, that the government is liable to fail, and to an extent constantly increasing does fail, into the hands of men who have not received the education or the training of statesmen.

## SCOTLAND.

**The Cotton Trade and Wages.**

The operative cotton spinners of Glasgow received intimation from their employers to the effect that, in consequence of long continued dullness in the trade, their wages were to be reduced to the extent of ten per cent from and after the first pay in 1870. As the operatives are paid fortnightly this provides for the reduction taking effect on Saturday, the 15th day of January. The members of the trade afterwards held a meeting on this subject, and after deliberation it was agreed to transmit a communication to the employers objecting strongly to the rule.

## GERMANY.

**Avoidance of Spain.**

A letter had been addressed by the King of Saxony to his daughter, the Duchess of Genoa, urging her not to allow the young Duke of Genoa to accept the Crown of Spain. The reasons given are, that "Spain is at this moment torn by party dissensions; that its finances are in the utmost disorder, and that if it be possible to re-establish order in the country it can only be done by an energetic man, not by a minor, who would receive the crown merely to be the sport of intrigue and ambition." The Berlin *Correspondence* adds that the Duchess replied to the letter by stating that she entirely concurs in the views it expresses.

## FRANCE.

**Parliamentary Proceedings.**

In the sitting of the French Legislative body General Leboeuf, Minister of War, in reply to a question from M. Lefevre-Pontalis, promised to lay on the table, in addition to the inquiry and the report of Count Lehon on the state of Algeria, the resolutions passed by the General Councils of Algeria.

Messrs. Jules Ferry, Arago and Gambetta laid on the table a bill for modifying the electoral law, and M. Glais-Bizoin a bill respecting official advertisements.

M. Lamier Pagès requested leave to introduce one bill abolishing the newspaper stamp duty and another permitting foreign newspapers to enter freely into France.

Le Père Hyacinthe returned to Paris from America.

## AUSTRIA.

**Treaty with China—Religious Toleration—Variations from the Other Treaties.**

The treaty with China, which has lately been concluded at Pekin by the Austrian Legation, says a London journal, while by a general article it secures every privilege which has been ceded or may be ceded to the most favored nations, presents some peculiarities worthy of notice, as representing the results of experience in modifying the relations of foreign nations with the Chinese empire.

The Chinese absolutely refused to allow any foreign consuls to trade; it is notorious that in every part of the East merchants consuls abused their privileges, involved themselves and their governments in serious misunderstandings, have looked naturally enough to their own merchantile interests, and, being paid generally in the shape of fees alone, have practised exactions and permitted irregularities which, on account of the remoteness of the locality or imperfection of evidence, have remained unredressed. In all the great marts of Oriental trade the British government has given the example of appointing only salaried Consular functionaries, and certainly with the happiest results. The Chinese have also objected to any clause giving the foreign authorities the right to claim protection or exemption from the native law for Chinese subjects converted or claimed as converted, to Christianity—a condition naturally insisted upon by the Chinese, as so much trouble has been given by the Catholic missionaries, in demanding that an adhesion to the Christian faith shall give special privilege to Chinese converts. The right to build houses of worship, hospitals, &c., in all the open ports and towns has been amply conceded. The Court of Rome expected, through the Austrian influence to obtain further concessions for Catholic converts, and great indignation has been expressed in some of the Papal newspapers that the ties which bind Austria to Rome have been further loosened or broken in China, when they ought to have been strengthened; but the fact thus recognized in the remotest East is but a confirmation of similar facts exhibited nearer home.

### FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A BLIND MAN.

For some years Frances Heffran of No. 62 East Houston street, has had the misfortune to be tied matrimonially to a blind man named Henry Heffran, whose police record is very bad. For some weeks Henry has enjoyed the hospitalities of Blackwell's Island, where he made no very favorable impression. He got out a day or two ago, went to No. 109 Greene street, where he had left Frances, and, finding her *non est*, instituted inquiries that resulted in tracing her to No. 62 East Houston street. About six o'clock last night the blind vagrant presented himself at the number indicated, met Frances, and immediately commenced a violent assault upon her. Some of the occupants of the building came to her assistance, but before they could protect her the blind convict had severely cut his wife on the head with a heavy cane. The fellow was arrested by an officer of the Eighth precinct, but the wife declined to make a complaint, and Captain McDermott was compelled to set him at liberty.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

**Almanac for New York—This Day.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 7 24 | Moon sets | morn 1 31 |
| Sun sets | 4 53 | High water | morn 2 57 |

**PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1870.**

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

| Steamers. | Sails | Destination. | Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho | Jan 12 | Liverpool | 23 Broadway. |
| Main | Jan 13 | Bremen | 68 Broad st. |
| Mariposa | Jan 15 | New Orleans | 88 West st. |
| Sherman | Jan 15 | New Orleans | 40 Broadway. |
| Columbia | Jan 16 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Minnesota | Jan 19 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Union | Jan 20 | Bremen | 83 Broad st. |
| Geo Cromwell | Jan 22 | New Orleans | 88 West st. |
| United States | Jan 22 | New Orleans | 40 Broadway. |
| Europa | Jan 23 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| The Queen | Jan 25 | Liverpool | 40 Broadway. |
| Weser | Jan 25 | Bremen | 86 Broad st. |
| Denmark | Jan 29 | Liverpool | 69 Broadway. |
| Bellona | Jan 29 | London | 55 Broadway. |
| Cortes | Jan 29 | New Orleans | 88 West st. |
| India | Jan 29 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Mississippi | Jan 29 | New Orleans | 40 Broadway. |
| Virginia | Feb 5 | Liverpool | 69 Broadway. |
| Crescent City | Feb 5 | New Orleans | 40 Broadway. |

### CLEARED.

Steamship Suevia (NG), Trautman, Hamburg via Cherbourg—Kuhbach & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J E Ames.

Ship Renton (Br), Woolterton, London—Arnell & Tufts.

Ship Friedeburg (NG), Boysen, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, St Jago—Waydell & Co.

Bark John Ellery (Br), Hopkins, Elizabethport—Bertram Bros.

Brig H Ferguson (Br), Earl, Zaza—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig M A Benson (Br), Howard, Cienfuegos—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Isabella Jewett, McConville, Cardenas—Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr Jas O'Donohue, Smith, Manzanilla—J H Winchester.

Schr Queen of the South, Corson, Matanzas—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr Mountain Laurel, Atherton, Brunswick, Ga—Jed Frye & Co.

Schr J B Myers, Elwood, Richmond—Baker & Dexton.

Schr Robert Wilts, Barker, South Amboy—M Briggs & Co.

Schr Cameo, Dennison, Fall River—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

### ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Union (NG), Dreyer, Bremen Dec 25, via Southampton 28th, with mdse and 116 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall Jan 2, with mdse, mails, passengers and treasure, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Jan 8, at 7 AM, lat 29 45, lon 74 03, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall; 9th, lat 34 30, lon 74 29, passed a brig, showing No signal, standing north.

Steamship Tybee, Delaney, St Domingo Dec 29, Samana Bay 30th, via Port au Platte Jan 3, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, Jan 7, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary. 8th inst, off Hatteras, spoke schr Fannie W Johnston, hence for Mobile.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship John Bertram (NG), Peterson, Hamburg Oct 2, via Cork Dec 6, with mdse and 448 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 28 days in the North Sea, with constant westerly gales; was compelled to put into Cork to a supply of provisions; came the southern passage, and had strong northerly winds. Two births and ten deaths occurred among the passengers. The J B is detained at Quarantine.

Bark Alice Tarlton (Dutch), Conner, Surinam, 34 days, with sugar, cedar and 2 passengers, to order—vessel to Van Praag & Co. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with heavy W gales. Jan 8, off Barnegat, passed pilot boat J W Livell, with a wreck in tow.

Bark Rebecca Carmana, Lizamar, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar, to Waydell & Co. Experienced heavy weather. Sailed in company with brigs Castilian, for Charleston, and Carolina, for Baltimore.

Brig E Miller (Br), Gore, Sierra Leone, WCA, 28 days, with hides, &c, to E R Ware & Co. Has been 10 days north of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales. Jan 9, 90 miles ESE of Sandy Hook, passed a large, bright gamed spar; saw no other wreck stuff in the vicinity.

Brig Maria Wheeler (of St George, Me), Wheeler, Pemerara, 29 days, with sugar and molasses, to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with heavy westerly weather.

Brig Ethel Bolton (Br), Haney, Matanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to order. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras, with head gales.

Schr Java (Br), Parsons, Harbor Grace, NF, 22 days, with fish, to R P Currie. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage; split and lost some sails. J

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

1 RUTHERFORD PLACE (17TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d ave.).—A Protestant woman as first class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's.

12 JAY ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK IN A restaurant or boarding house; city reference.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—As first class cook; no objection to a private boarding house; would take full charge. First class reference.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear. A respectable young woman as cook and to wash and iron in a small family. Call for two days.

32 GREENWICH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best city reference.

36 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

38 WEST 13TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST RATE cook; understands French cooking; no objection to private boarding house; good reference.

41 SPRING ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 7—AS COOK IN A hotel or restaurant by a young woman. Call for two days.

42 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., present employer's.—A highly respectable girl as plain cook; is fully competent.

42 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS WILLing to assist in the washing; has the best city reference from her last place.

52 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—As first class cook; understands soups, fish, game, creams, jellies, boning and larding; best city references.

98 3D AV.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference given.

102 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN American woman, Protestant; is an excellent cook in meats, soups, game and every variety of dishes, pastry and baking; good reference. Call for two days.

111 WEST 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as first class cook; good washer and ironer; understands all kinds of baking; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

113 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

114 CEDAR ST.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH WOMAN as cook in a private family or hotel, or to do pastry work; willing to take care of a baby. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; good city reference.

130 CLINTON PLACE (6TH ST.), BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., rear, room 20.—A Scotch Presbyterian as cook; understands her business in all branches; meats, soups and pastries; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference; private family preferred.

140 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A steady, reliable woman, widow, with one child, as cook and to assist with washing; is a good baker; or would do the work of a small private family; a comfortable home more an object than wages; good city reference.

148 3D AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; can do all kinds of baking; has the best city reference.

150 SULLIVAN ST., BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSton.—A Protestant woman as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the coarse washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

159 WEST 36TH ST.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for her cook; she has good references. Call for two days.

162 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all branches; well recommended by last employer.

163 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS COOK, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

165 7TH AV.—AS EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, game, pastry and jelly; has several years' reference from her last place.

178 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

201 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.—As cook, understands her business and is an excellent baker; boarding house preferred; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.—As kitchenmaid or to wash dishes by the day or the housework of a small family, city or country; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—Two young women; one as competent cook and assist in the washing; is a good baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in the washing; city reference.

208 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good cook; would assist with the washing; prefers a good home more than wages; has good city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 11.—A respectable girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last place.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and poultry; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing; willing and obliging; best city reference.

218 EAST 46TH ST., HER LAST EMPLOYER'S.—As cook, washer and ironer.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST RATE COOK, GOOD baker and superior laundress; can come well recommended.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, WITH BEST CITY reference, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

220 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as cook in a private family; best city and country reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a good bread and biscuitmaker; the best city reference given from her last place.

222 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country to a private family; best city reference given. Call for two days.

225 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—TO cook, wash and iron in a small family; best city reference can be given from last place.

228 8TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

230 EAST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; best city reference.

232 WEST 20TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK.

232 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As plain cook, washer and ironer; will go in city or country.

234 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing. Apply for two days.

241 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference from her last place.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands her business; is willing to do the marketing or coarse washing; has good city reference.

305 EAST 29TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; willing and obliging; would make herself generally useful; city reference.

305 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS SUPERIOR cook and laundress, in the city; makes pastries, soups and jellies; does up linens in style; can finish by machine or hand; excellent city references; wages $14.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook in a private family; can wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance into the country.

307 EAST 35TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook; understands soups, meats, game, larding and pastry of all kinds; good reference. Call for two days.

309 9TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PROtestant Scotch woman as cook; one who knows her business and can give good city reference.

319 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is an excellent baker; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

324 EAST 11TH ST.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER (Protestants) as cook and waitress in a small private family; are recently disengaged and highly recommended.

344 6TH AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Call for two days.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook. Good reference.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A professed cook of French and English cooking, the serving of soups and dinner for parties in the neatest manner. Any person wanting a competent cook, who can take entire charge will find one at the above number. Best city reference.

409 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; three and a half years' reference.

417 GREENWICH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two respectable Protestant girls, sisters, in a private family; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing. Call for two days.

423 EAST 12TH ST., REAR.—A NORTH OF IRELand Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family. Good reference.

432 EAST 30TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as good cook, washer and ironer; reference given.

437 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

437 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., top floor, back room.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

488 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 10, BEtween 29th and 30th sts.—A young woman as first class cook; can furnish the best city reference.

502 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK and will assist with washing; the other as chambermaid, is a good sewer, or would do waiting; would like to go together; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days.

506 4TH ST., BETWEEN BANK AND 12TH STS.—Two cousins, who have lived together for a long time; one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference from their last place. Call from 9 till 1 o'clock.

547 9TH AV., IN THE FURNITURE STORE.—A RESpectable young woman as cook and do the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

697 3D AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS., THIRD floor, back room.—A respectable German girl to do cooking, washing and ironing for a small family.

1,275 BROADWAY.—AS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; good reference.

1,419 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH sts.—A competent girl as cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing if required; best city reference.

### Chambermaids, &c.

6 WEST 44TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; seven years' reference from her last place; the other as seamstress and nurse for growing children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference. Call for two days.

6 AMITY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good reference.

10½ GROVE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress.

13 ORCHARD ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM NO. 2.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress.

26 BEACH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO YOUNG women to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing or to do general housework; good reference.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE American girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' references; no objection to the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call for two days.

39 PRINCE ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with washing; good city reference. Call or address for three days.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

52 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

59 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best city reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in the rear.—As chambermaid, waitress and to do fine washing; good city reference from last place.

98 CHRISTOPHER ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference if required.

109 WEST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing and ironing; best city references.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer; is a first class finisher; laundress preferred; best city reference.

114 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or waitress in a gentleman's family, or to take care of children; best references given.

132 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best reference from her last place. Call for two days.

145 WEST 25TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or as laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

152 WEST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. A young English Protestant girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist in washing or chamberwork and waiting.

166 EAST 56TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; also willing to assist with washing. Call for two days.

202 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AN ENGlish woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

209 1ST AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL WITH BEST CITY references as chambermaid, waitress and to assist with the washing in a private family.

228 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

238 EAST 45ST ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH ave.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would assist at washing and ironing; good city reference.

243 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; has good reference.

255 HOUSTON ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AN AMERican Protestant as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen until engaged.

305 EAST 57TH ST., THIRD STORY, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or will do waiting; good city reference.

305 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UP stairs work and take care of children. Can be seen for two days.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and sewing or attend to growing children; best city reference from last place.

318 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl to do up stairs work; understands dressmaking; good reference.

320 EAST 11TH ST.—A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good city reference.

322 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO RESpectable English Protestant girls, sisters; one as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; the other as child's nurse; have good city reference. Call for two days.

327 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and nurse, and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

323 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good city reference from her last place.

344 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; has two years' city reference from her last place.

349 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; has the best city reference.

349 EAST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to take charge of growing children; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

396 GREENWICH ST., BETWEEN HUBERT AND Beach, on the first floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; willing and obliging. Good reference if required.

400 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

415 EAST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class girl in private family to do light chamber work. Good city reference.

422 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., second door, back.—A respectable young woman as a chambermaid and waitress or will assist at washing; has the best city reference from her last place.

425 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., second floor.—A young girl will do up stairs work and plain sewing. Six years' reference from her last place.

435 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; good city reference.

436 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as chambermaid.

458 WEST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

496 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

499 9TH AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., IN fancy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would do fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

553 2D AV., IN BUTCHER STORE.—AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress or as waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

592 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to do fine washing; is willing to do housework.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., SECond floor, back room.—A respectable girl to do up stairs work and plain sewing; good city reference.

700 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference.

1,098 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

1,495 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH sts., in the china store.—A respectable girl as first class chambermaid; is willing to assist with the waiting or washing. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID IN A private family. Apply at 140 West 45th st.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 13TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

4 ASTOR PLACE, GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSburg.—A lady, who is a good dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing, wishes to go out by the day or week; terms moderate. Address M. S.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

14 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS and cloak maker desires to take in work from a few more ladies, or would go out on the most reasonable terms.

21 WEST 13TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM Paris, having great experience in cutting and fitting, also in getting up masquerade costumes, desires work by the day or would take work at home. Call on Mme. L., French dressmaker.

46 ESSEX ST.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson to do plain sewing or dressmaking at her own house; has taste in trimmings; also fine laces to do up. Madame LOUIS CASTAING, care of housekeeper.

100 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

107 WEST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit.

118 EAST 22D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker desires a few more customers by the day; would wait on ladies at their residences. Call soon or address M. E. P.

125 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork. Ring the basement bell.

126 EAST HOUSTON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A girl 15 years old as an apprentice to a dressmaker; is willing to give a reasonable time gratuitously. Can be seen at her mother's (Mrs. Griffen).

128 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, MAKES all kinds of suits, children's clothing; also party dresses, in nine hours' notice; is very reasonable; or would go out by the day for the same. Call and see.

130 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A seamstress would go out by the day or week to do plain sewing and furnish her own machine. PFEIFER.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking in all its branches. Call for two days.

137 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; ENgagements by the day or week.

153 EAST 52D ST., BELL NO. 4.—AN OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman as seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork.

155 7TH AV.—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress; can cut and fit; would go by the day. Can be seen for two days.

155 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable person to go by the day as first class dressmaker and seamstress; can make all kinds of wedding clothes and walking suits; can operate on three machines and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days.

201 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., OVER THE bakery.—A Protestant woman wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; good reference; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would take work home.

209 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8th av.—As dressmaker in a nice family; can cut and fit well; has a good knowledge of hairdressing and understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference.

210 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent seamstress wishes employment by the week or month; understands dress and cloak making and family sewing. Call for two days.

227 EAST 45TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl to go out to sew by the day to a few families; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

236 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable girl to do light work and plain sewing; can operate on the machine. May be seen for three days.

238 WEST 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, JUST come to this country, as seamstress or lady's maid, or would take charge of and teach one or two children. Call for three days.

281 6TH AV., NEAR 18TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS competent seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the capacity of lady's maid; city references.

323 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; understands operating on machines, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; city reference. Call for two days.

333 EAST 13TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing on machine; city reference.

340 EAST 32D ST.—A DRESSMAKER EXPERIenced in fitting and trimming; can use the machine; will go out by the day, week or month. Inquire for Mrs. KEEGAN.

350 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address.

488 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 5—BY two sisters; one as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's also Willcox & Gibbs' machine; no objection to light chamberwork; the other as first class cook, and assist with coarse washing. Reference given.

535 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs. An American girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 10 to 4.

628 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS SEAMstress by the day or month; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

724 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as first class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

1,269 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST ST.—A SEAMstress to go out in families by the week or month; can operate on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES AN ENgagement by the day or week in private families; can operate any machine; understands dressmaking in all its branches; can give best city reference. Address W. J., box 11 Station C.

WANTED TO LEARN TO CUT AND FIT THE DRESS and cloak making. Address S. P., station E, stating terms, which must be moderate. Vicinity of 23d st.

### General Housework, &c.

3 HORATIO ST.—A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family, in city or country. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

4 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to do housework in a small private family, or to do upstairs work; good city reference.

54 7TH ST. AND 6TH AV., ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—To do general housework; no objection to chamberwork. Good reference.

98 CHRISTOPHER ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family.

102 AVENUE C, NEAR 7TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable girl to do general housework, or take care of children, or do plain sewing. Call for two days.

118 3D AV.—A SITUATION WANTED TO DO general housework. Good reference.

124 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO the general housework in a small private family; city reference. Call for two days.

127 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; city reference.

132 CHRYSTIE ST., NEAR DELANCEY, IN THE rear.—An English woman to do general housework in a good private family, up town; is a first rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; is a plain cook; would like to be the only servant.

138 WEST 42TH ST., IN THE LAUNDRY.—TO DO general housework. Good reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

157 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A respectable middle aged woman to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good references.

177 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A German girl, 16 years old, who speaks good English, to do general housework in a good family.

203 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, NOT LONG IN this country, to do general work in a small, plain family; can wash, iron and take care of children; good city reference.

204 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family. Call this day.

222 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable young girl to do general housework or chamberwork; best reference.

228 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

235 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; has several years' good reference from last place.

251 (OLD NO. 7) 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; best city reference. Call for two days.

255 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

284 BROOME ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework; best city reference.

322 EAST 56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good references.

337 EAST 21ST ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has good city reference.

338 EAST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Best city reference.

343 EAST 36TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL IN A private family to do housework; is a splendid cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended.

344 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A Protestant English girl, lately landed, to do general housework; would take care of children. Best reference from the old country.

352 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist with the washing; has best city reference.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### General Housework, &c.

358 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family.

377 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR LEWIS.—A REspectable girl to do housework in a private family, where she can have a good home. City reference.

425 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (lately landed) to do general housework in a small private family.

446 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

447 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework in a respectable family.

450 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., SECOND floor, front.—A young respectable girl to do light housework, in a private Jewish family.

648 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework.

### Housekeepers, &c.

54 WEST 32D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A LADY of the highest respectability; best references given and required.

257 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, third floor.—An educated, well experienced lady as housekeeper; speaks English, French and German. Call or address S. C. H., for one week.

234 WEST 42TH ST., NEAR 10TH ST.—AN AMERIcan lady as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; is capable of filling either positions; will make herself generally useful. Call from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Ask for the Housekeeper.

357 BOWERY, UP STAIRS.—A GERMAN LADY OF respectability and well recommended from last place, as housekeeper in the house of a widower; is competent to take charge of children and instruct them in German and English; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Ring right hand bell.

767 AND 769 BROADWAY, ROOM 19.—A FRENCH Canadian lady as housekeeper or visiting teacher. Call for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN (widow), in a widower's family; fond of children; town or country. Address B. W., for one week, Herald office.

AN EDUCATED LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as housekeeper with first class parties; reference given. Address Miss JAMES, box 102 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY (AMERICAN) DESIRES A position either as companion to an elderly lady or to supervise the household affairs of a first class family; superior reference. Address EPISCOPALIAN, Herald office.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION as housekeeper in a first class family; none but strictly good and respectable persons need address Miss HAMMOND, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American widow lady; a widower's family preferred; or as companion to a lady; a good home in preference to high wages. Address Mrs. J. K. SCOTT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OF PLEASING ADdress, who moves in good society and fond of children, a position to superintend a gentleman's household; circumstances have never required her to undertake anything of the kind, but considers herself competent; salary not so much of an object as a pleasant home; good reference given as to capability, &c., &c. Address E. F. D., station A, Boston, Mass.

### Nurses, &c.

1 BREVOORT PLACE, 10TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOman, who will soon be disengaged, as monthly nurse; best reference; can be seen at her present employer's for one week; would take care of an invalid lady.

9 BEAVER ST., CORNER OF NEW, SECOND FLOOR.—As Protestant nurse in a private family; good reference. Address.

12 MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, fond of children, as child's nurse; understands bringing up on the bottle.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE American girl as nurse and seamstress; three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

93 AMITY ST., IN BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman as efficient infant's nurse; best city reference from her last place.

113 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor.—A competent woman who can take the entire charge of children or a baby; good city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3. Ring bell No. 3.

132 EAST HOUSTON ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call for two days.

137 HUDSON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable married woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; the best reference given.

157 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse; has good reference. No objection to travel.

203 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; can take care of an infant from birth; would do plain sewing; willing to make herself useful; best reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable young woman as nurse; has had much experience in the care of infants; perfectly understands bringing them up by hand; has eight years' city reference.

206 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to nurse at her own residence; can give a baby a comfortable home. Can be seen till suited.

212 WEST 16TH ST., IN BASEMENT.—A PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as nurse and to do plain sewing or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

216 6TH AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN the store.—A young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; understands hairdressing; has city reference.

223 WEST 22D ST.—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTant woman as nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to take care of children; would do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days.

245 WEST 23D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable widow woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; understands the care of a baby from its birth and all kinds of family sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

248 WEST 25TH ST., AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—An experienced woman to nurse a young child and do plain sewing.

284 MOTT ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman with a fresh breast of milk as wet nurse; milk four months old. Call for three days.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A MIDdle aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experienced in nursing; the very best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

351 EAST 18TH ST.—A GIRL, AGED SEVENTEEN, as nurse.

390 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—A respectable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; or chamberwork and sewing; good city reference.

413 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman who has lost her baby six days old wants a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

429 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse for an invalid lady or gentleman; is qualified to take the entire charge of either; satisfactory reference. Can be seen at her last place.

464 8TH AV., NEAR 33D ST., REAR.—A COMPEtent girl as infant's nurse and good plain waitress; high city recommendation.

545 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 11TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman wishes to take a child to wet nurse; lost her own baby, two days old. Mrs. HAMILTON.

547 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can be well recommended.

644 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS wet nurse. Can be seen for two days.

797 2D AV., NEAR 43D ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY OF EXPERIence, to go out to nurse lady by the week. Call on or address Mrs. L. J. P., 165 Bloomfield st., Hoboken.

### Laundresses, &c.

15 7TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A young woman as laundress; best city references.

17 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY, IN THE STORE.—A RESpectable girl as laundress or as chambermaid and waitress; understands fitting in all its branches; willing and obliging; best city references.

17 WEST 33D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for two of her domestics; one as laundress; the other as waitress or parlor maid. Can be seen at their present employer's, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

17 WEST 33D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her laundress, who is a very fine finer and ironer; would assist in a small family with light chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

40 EAST 9TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family or boarding house, or would go as shirt ironer and polisher in a laundry. Can be seen all the week at her present employer's.

111 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTAble woman to do four or five gentlemen's washing; can do them first class; has been in the neighborhood the last 12 years.

113 WEST 15TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Good references.

130 WEST 20TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP.—A RESpectable woman to take in gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day; reference, A. T. Stewart. M

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom in the city, or country preferred; good reference. Address T. R., box 105 Herald office.

A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as coachman; good city references; has no objection to going in the country. Address P. B., at P. Trainor & Co.'s, 148 6th av.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, OF 15 YEARS' EXPERIence in this city, wants a situation as coachman in a first class family; best references can be given. Call at or address 15 West 26th st., at his last employer's.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business and the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address G. V., Wright's, 205 4th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 172 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman and groom; has the best references. Can be seen at THEODORE B. BALDWIN'S, Broadway and 10th st.

A GERMAN MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as first class gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies in all the branches; can give recommendations as to ability and honesty; desires to get a position on or before the 20th of the month. Address F. EDEN, box 118 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in city or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; has the best city references from his last employers. Address COACHMAN, 55 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; good city references. Call or address S. H., at McNicols' stable, No. 25 East 12th st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or footman in a private family. Can be seen for two days at the Merchants' stables, 35 West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AN Englishman, to take charge of horses; is a good plain gardener; or to no any other general work. Address B., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Address W., box 112 Herald office.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS MAN OYSTER COOK WANTED—IMmediately at THOMAS', 163 5th av.

SMART AGENTS CAN MAKE $40 TO $15 A DAY BY selling an article which every family will buy; large profits; only $3 capital necessary to start with. Call at 67 Nassau st., room No. 6, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H. W. C., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE dry goods house, a smart boy; one who resides with his parents; must write well. Address, with particulars, J. H., box 2,035 Post office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, WILLING BOY, 14 TO 16 years of age, in office of a manufactory; one who can come well recommended and has some vim. Address HENRY, Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 TO 17, OF good connections, who is quick and correct at figures and has had some office experience, to assist in the office of a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with references, D. O. T., box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO SELL tickets and assist in a traveling combination troupe; must have $300 cash. For particulars address B. V., box 133 Herald office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN TO CANVASS FOR A new patent; a good chance for making money. Apply to A. COPCUTT, 144 Christopher st., between 2 and 5 P. M., basement.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, to take care and drive a horse; make himself generally useful with a private family; one used to the country preferred; reference required; wages $12 and board per month. Inquire at 12 Beaver st., N. Y.

WANTED—A MALE NURSE AND ATTENDANT, TO travel with a gentleman going South; one with a thorough knowledge of his business and perfectly sober; must have first class recommendations; a single man preferred. Apply at 420 5th av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

## THE TRADES.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—FIRST CLASS ONLY—AT 84 Hamilton av., South Brooklyn, over the bank.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED, TO GO TO Havana. None others need apply.
C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., 587 Broadway.

GENERAL ENGRAVER, ON SILVER OR PLATED ware, wants a situation. Address ENGRAVER, box 152 Herald office.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED.—HIGHEST WAGES AND steady employment. Apply at EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, foot of 14th st., East river.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

TO FABRICANTS.—WANTED, A DYER AS FOREMAN for a factory having the most particular job work in the city; a permanent situation and a higher salary given than elsewhere. Apply at E. LORD'S, office 111 8th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR BOX MAKER; one capable of overseeing a factory. Call for two days at 63 Beaver st., room No. 7, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the retail artists' material business; must be a good penman and come well recommended. Address A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING jewelry house, an experienced designer and draughtsman. To one well qualified a good and permanent situation will be given. Give full address or state where interview may be had, JEWELRY, Herald office.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A HOTEL—45 ROOMS, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMprovements, No. 11 West Eleventh street, near Broadway; also Stores, with dwelling Rooms, on a great thoroughfare. 453 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY CORRUGATED IRON BUILDING (for a factory) and two Lots, with 14 years' lease, on Second avenue, near Sixty-third street. Apply at 17 Nassau street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY street, 22 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear.—First Floor, Basement and Sub-Basement to let; rent $8,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY street, 22 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear.—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let; rent $5,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROWN STONE STORE, 25X100, TO LEASE.—BEST location in New York for first class retail trade. Address J. K., station G.

FURNISHED CLUB ROOM TO LET—CORNER OF Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue. Apply to P. CUFF, Carlston House.

FLOOR TO LET—22 BY 54, WITH STEAM POWER; also Kindling Wood Factory for sale or to let. Apply at 821 Eleventh avenue.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS. Apply on premises. S. PITOU, 493 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—GROCERY AND TEA STORE, 433 GREENwich street, corner of Vesey street; established over thirty years, with fixtures complete. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, 56 Nassau street.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, A DINING SALOON AND Bar, on Nassau street; everything complete; with the privilege of buying. Call on ELIE RONIN, 192 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 139 EIGHTH STREET, JUST east of Broadway, opposite Clinton Hall; splendid front and location for bookseller, furniture dealer, piano forte warerooms, &c.
E. G. LOCKE,
141 Eighth street, Stack's Building.

TO LET CHEAP—FIRST LOFT STORE, 90 CHAMBERS street, west of Broadway, 25x75; put in order. Apply to J. BAYLEY, 151 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, THREE STORY BRICK English basement House, in Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, suitable for restaurant or boarding house. S. B. JENNINGS & CO., 821 Eighth avenue.

TO LEASE—A LARGE CORNER STORE, WITH FOUR large rooms; this is a good opening for a first class market. Apply on the premises, Fifty-fifth street and Fourth av.

TO LEASE—LARGE FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE or private Hotel, centrally located, newly fitted up, in complete order.
E. G. LOCKE,
141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH STEAM Power, two Floors, 100x45; also smaller Rooms, all well lighted. Apply to Engineer, 151 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST TWENTYfirst street, near Seventh avenue; three story high stoop, modern conveniences, very neatly and nicely furnished; rent $200 per month; possession at once.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 227 West Twenty-third street.

A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LINEN, silver, &c., up town; location select and desirable. Permits of JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Cash to advance on merchandise.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Rent $150 a month; cheap. Call on Mr. BALDWIN, No. 7 (old No. 18) Abingdon square.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY LARGE HOUSE IN West Fourteenth street; rent $500 per month.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,372 Broadway.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THIS HANDsomely furnished and finely located four story House to let, for a few months or on a two years' lease. Possession immediate. Apply at the house or to SAMUEL C. REED, 61 Broadway.

### Unfurnished.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A BACHELOR CAN RENT A very small House, in a fashionable quarter up town, very low; or can purchase Furniture and rent House; long or short Lease. Address C. B., box 2,501 New York city Post office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DWELLING Houses Nos. 14 Livingston place and 147 East Fifteenth street; both in excellent order. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of CHARLES O. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth st.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON THIRteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, completely furnished; Furniture for sale. Apply at 75 Lexington avenue from 8 to 12 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

## DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

### Unfurnished.

TO LET—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. WILlink, Esq., in Flatbush, adjoining Prospect Park. A three story basement house, 50 feet square, with about five acres of land, stable, carriage house, kennery and other outbuildings. The grounds are beautifully laid out with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Possession at once if desired. Apply to N. COOPER, 51 Fulton avenue, corner of Lawrence street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, ON the west side, below Forty-second street; rent reasonable to a good tenant. Particulars at 347 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, HOUSE No. 98 Oliver street, containing ten rooms; suitable for a sailors' boarding house. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—BROWN STONE THREE STORY high basement and sub-cellar House 103 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue; possession immediately. Apply on the premises or to the owner, 225 West Thirty-fourth street. Rent $1,500.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NO. 33 WEST TWENTYseventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; four story high stoop brown stone House; full lot, three rooms deep; possession. Apply to EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 122 EAST FIFTYfourth street, $1,500; 48 West Forty-fifth street, $2,000.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,372 Broadway.

## ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, at a low price; first class location, one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, in one of the best locations in the city; no moving in May. 24 East Fifteenth st., one door from Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM—FOR LIGHT housekeeping; also Rooms for single gentlemen; fine location. Convenient to cars. 657 Sixth avenue.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, suitable for housekeeping, with all the modern improvements, at 168 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 98 Greenwich avenue, near Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE FLOOR, WITH five rooms, elegantly furnished; one large Parlor, with three Rooms attached, suitable for a milliner or costumer, to let, separately or together. Apply to C. SMITH, 60 West Thirtieth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—FURNISHED, MODern improvements; first class location and an established stand; references exchanged. 220 West Fifty-second street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, IN PRIvate house, 242 East Thirty-third street; partially furnished if desired; will be let very low to a small family.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO PARLORS AND HALL Room, with bath and gas, separately or together; also small Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 295 Fifth street, northeast corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 237 EAST Thirty-second street, consisting of front and back parlors, kitchen and two bedrooms, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A VERY NICE THREE story high stoop brown stone house, basements, parlors and four rooms on third floor; house painted and frescoed; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES ROWE, 758 or 830 Third avenue.

TO LET—IN A FINE PRIVATE HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR, five Rooms and back Basement, with all improvements: No. 97 East Seventh street, near First avenue; neighborhood respectable and quiet; rent $30 per month, including two gas lights if wanted; the whole House can be rented by 1st of May. Inquire at 95 East Seventh street, basement.

TWO PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH CONvenience for housekeeping, on second floor; also Parlor on first floor; terms moderate. Apply at 208 West Twenty-fourth street, near Third avenue.

$35 PER MONTH—A THIRD FLOOR TO LET, FURnished for housekeeping, consisting of two large and four small rooms, gas and water, to respectable parties; location Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Apply to A. P. SMITH & CO., 1,302 Broadway.

169 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, also Hall rooms for $2 a week, with use of sitting room, fire and light.

307 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF handsomely furnished Front Rooms, on second floor; southern exposure; one on fourth floor; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

1,374 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVENTH and Thirty-eighth streets.—Highly desirable Rooms, newly furnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentlemen; house new, in complete order.

## COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL TO LET—LOCATED NEAR the Central Railroad depot and at the very best business locality in this city. This hotel is very attractive, and can be seen from either part of the city before arriving there by railroad. Possession given on or before the 1st day of April next. Inquire of S. & J. MYERS, Jewellers, Metropolitan House, Schenectady, N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOTEL, AND THE WHOLE OR Part of the Furniture for sale; situated 29 miles from New York; excellent place for summer boarders; bathing and trout fishing. Inquire at 791 Broadway, where a photograph may be seen and full particulars given.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

ARTISTS' SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCtion at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue January 14.
The entire collection of superb Pictures by Mr.
ALEXANDER WUST,
during several years sojourn in Northern Europe, will be sold as above, where they are now on exhibition.
Many of these works are of unusual excellence, and have held first rank at the various exhibitions at Munich, Brussels, Amsterdam, The Hague and Antwerp, and fully sustain the great honor previously conferred on Mr. Wust, to whom was awarded the gold medals, in 1865, of Belgium and Holland.
Also to be sold on the same evening several choice works of the famous young artist Mr. Eugene Meeks.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.
BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS.
GALLERY OF ART, 845 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE WALLACK'S.
The entire collection of modern American and European Works of Art, by eminent artists, now on exhibition, will be sold on Thursday evening, January 13, without any reserve, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The above comprises some excellent examples from leading city artists; also contributions from valuable private collections. Also two fine Marble Medallions.

AUCTION—AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.
E. NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over $15,000 worth of handsome Household Furniture at public auction at the large private residence 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Tuesday) morning, January 11, at 10½ o'clock. Magnificent rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with green and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Linen, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. By order of Charles Young.

AUCTION.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEkeepers.—Large sale of over $230,000 worth, and over 500 lots, by catalogue, elegant city made Household Furniture, two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, fine Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, beautiful Parlor Suits, Cabinets bois de rose, this (Tuesday) morning, January 11, at the elegant residence, No. 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue (near Fifth avenue), commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all this elegant Furniture to the highest bidder, without reserve, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; five elegant Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel, reps and plush; Turkish Easy Chairs, French Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, brocatel and lace Curtains, Library, Desk, Bookcase, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, spring and hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, rich cut Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery; all the Furniture of the servants' apartment. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
$20,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Statuary and many Rare, Costly Works of Art,
at public auction,
on THIS DAY (TUESDAY), Jan. 11,
at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory.
Drawing Rooms.
Superb set Drawing Room Furniture, covered crimson gold, green gold brocatel, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Engravings, Tables, Jardiniers, Etageres, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Chandeliers, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Bronze Clock, Pier, Oval Mirrors, artistic Bronze Statuary, Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Music Cabinet, Hatstand, Stair Carpet, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Chairs, Turkish Reclining Chair, Dining Room Extension Table, Sideboard, Silver Casters, Tureens; Dinner, Tea Service; Pitcher, Crystal, Ruby Glassware; Cutlery, Linen, French China Dinner, Tea Sets. Also Furniture of servants' apartments, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. THIS DAY (Tuesday morning), commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), January 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 35 Cortlandt street,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Also
FRENCH TINNED WARE, a large assortment.
SKATES—750 pair Ladies and Gentlemen's Skates, assorted.
Also
Shovels, Planes, Axes, Coal Hods, &c., &c.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 35 Cortlandt street.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKED STEAMER GRECian.—Notice.—The Hull of the British steamship Grecian, together with her Engines, Boilers, Machinery, Tackle and Apparel, &c., as she lies, will be sold at public auction, in the city of New York, on Monday next, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., by BURDETT, DENNIS & CO., auctioneers, at their store, No. 113 Pearl street. The steamer lies stranded at Jones Inlet, Long Island. Purchaser to take her as she there lies. Privilege to save the cargo then in her, including reasonable facilities therefor reserved by the sellers. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Bowling Green.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE, THIS DAY (TUESday afternoon), commencing at 1½ o'clock. All the second hand Household Furniture contained in the five story private boarding house 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue.
L. FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTINGS, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), JANUARY 11,
at 10½ o'clock.
We will sell as above a very choice
assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES IN VARIETY.
Also some sixty pieces Lastings and Serges,
adapted to manufacturers' use.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
This day, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom,
Three story high stoop Brick House and Lot, No. 51 West Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in fine order and containing the modern improvements; 60 per cent on mortgage.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Mirrors, &c.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, handsome rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Centre Tables, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Lounges, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Blankets, feather Pillows and Bolsters, Mirrors, Carpets, Gas Chandeliers, Iron Safes, Office Desks, Chairs, Tables, &c.; the whole to be peremptorily sold.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Furniture, Bedding, Desks, &c.
This day at 11 o'clock, at 105 Liberty street, a splendid assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bookcases, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Beds and Bedding, Paintings, Crockery, Glass, Fancy Goods, over twenty Desks, Piano, Carpets, Kitchen Articles, &c.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL Paintings.—Will sell at auction this day, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a choice collection of Framed Oil Paintings by eminent American and European artists. Paintings and Frames sold together.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—EBEN HATHEWAY, auctioneer, will sell Friday, January 14, at 11 o'clock, on premises 337 East Tenth street, the whole Personal Property of the late Peter Hamill, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Water, Horse, Wagons, Platform Scales and Tools, Personal Effects, &c. By order of Henry F. Hamill, Administrator.

AUCTION SALE OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF A Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, Carpets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock, by J. M. BEACH & CO., 43 Barclay street and 48 Park place.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &c.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, 12th, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Pier Mirrors, Piano, Carpets, Office Furniture, &c. Also 350 fine Chromos, Engravings, &c.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.
Assignees' sale
of
Promissory Notes, Drafts, Accounts, Claims and Stocks, also Watches, Copying Presses, &c., being the effects of the late firm of
Tracy Irwin & Co.,
to be sold at auction this day, January 11, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY,
WILLIAM S. WILSON, } Assignees.
JOHN BYERS,

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte,
Carpets, &c.
BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, this day, January 11, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street,
A general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, marble top Tables, Bookcases, fine walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, enamelled Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, good Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c. Also mahogany Pianoforte.
Catalogues early morning of sale.

CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, TABLE CUTLERY.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell this day, at 50 Barclay street, at 10 o'clock, a general and desirable assortment of the above goods, from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods carefully packed for shipping.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Vesey street, stock of country store—Muslins, Sheetings, Notions, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Cutlery, Pencils, Skates, &c.

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.—CLINTON Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a large collection of choice English Books, just imported. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell this day, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,054 Second avenue, the Fixtures of a Liquor Store, Counters, Glasses, Barrels, Chairs, Tables, Store Fixtures, &c. Also the Lease of the Premises.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, grand action rosewood Pianoforte, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Wednesday, January 12,
at 11 o'clock, at 12 Frankfort street, mortgage sale of the Effects of a Soda Water Establishment, consisting of Soda Water Apparatus, Bottling Machine, Mill, 110 dozen empty Bottles, empty Cases, Office Desks, Fixtures, &c.
FRED. TIMMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Immediately after the elegant black walnut Fixtures, marble Counter, &c., of a saloon; from Boiler, Steam Gauge, &c. Also one black Horse, Box Wagon and Harness.

MORTGAGE SALE.
New and second hand Furniture.
A. M. CRISTADLER & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell, this day (Tuesday, Jan 11, at 10½ o'clock, mahogany, rosewood and walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre and Card Tables, Sofas, Couches, Lounges, Sideboards, Dining Room, Parlor and Library Chairs, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wardrobes, Armoirs, Bookcases, Etageres, Bronze Figures, Mantel Ornaments, and various other articles for housekeeping. Dealers and others invited. Also, to pay advance, a lot of Walnut Bedsteads, several Parlor Suits and Frames in the wood.

P. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 o'clock, at the foot of Delancey street, the Barge S. P. Skinner, on account of Mr. Smith, former purchaser.
P. FEENEY, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE—SEWING MACHINES, DIES, &C.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a quantity of Lasts, Presses, Dies, Patterns, Shoe Linings, Sewing Machines, Sand Papering Machine, &c., &c.
JAMES RYAN, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell this day, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in house at 207 East Broadway; splendid French plate Mirrors, Carpets, mahogany Parlor Furniture; Furniture of 15 bedrooms, as good as new; Chiffoniers, fine Hat Rack, Marble Slab, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture, Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Friday, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the flour and feed store No. 835 Greenwich street; also the two years' Lease of the premises, from May 1, 1870; is a fine location for any business; the stock consists of Flour, Feed, &c.; also a splendid team of Horses, 5 and 6 years old, about 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind; single truck, pole and shafts and double Harness, both nearly new; also a beautiful Ethan Allen trotting Stallion, 9 years old, 15½ hands high, dark bay, perfectly sound and very gentle; can trot in 2:40 or better; also a three-quarter seat road Wagon, built by Brewster, in fine order; one set of city made covered mounted Harness, nearly new; one Portland cutter Sleigh, built by Sibley, used only four times. The above horse, wagon, &c., is a first class turnout for any gentleman. The whole will be sold in lots to suit buyers, without any reserve whatever.
By order of John O'Neill, Esq.

W. G. RULE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON TUESday, January 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of Charles V. White, 10 Murray street, the following goods, without reserve, to pay advances, viz.—5-9 doz. oak Oyster, Butter, Stable and other Pails; canned Fruits, assorted; Brandy, in cases and casks; fine Sherry in bond, Claret in cases, Farina, Cologne, Brushes, assorted Gas Fixtures, Velocipedes, Boots and Shoes and lot of Household Furniture.

## FOR SALE.

A.—IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND PARTIES seeking business.—By reason of declining health the proprietor offers for sale an old established and very profitable up town fashionable Dressmaking Establishment. The stock recently imported and furniture of house offered at nearly one-half original cost, and good will of a large first class trade given away; $10,000 cleared last year; books open to inspection; only $8,000 required; a rare chance. For particulars and permits to view apply to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Lillie's second hand Safes; also the new patent "cut-off" Safe, for sale cheap.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., 393 Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY party wishing to buy out a west side bonded warehouse storage business, doing a large business in the best locality in the city, the firm wishing to retire. For particulars address, giving full name, H. W., Herald office.

A PRINTING OFFICE, FOR BOOK AND JOB WORK, for sale on advantageous terms—Has an established, good business, which will remain; ill health the cause of sale. Address O. K., box 776 Post office.

A FINE BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR sale low—Steel vault and combination locks; cost $950. Can be seen at O. C. QUIRK'S, 18 Dey street.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., for sale cheap, as the owner has made arrangements for other business. Address DAUPHIN, Mount Vernon Post office, N. Y.

A LARGE SIZED LILLIE'S SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP; also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Wilder's and Marvin's make.
S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A FIRST CLASS SPORTING HOUSE FOR SALE cheap.—Does a good business; splendid location for business. A great chance for some one.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—VERY LOW, DOING a good cash business, on a good thoroughfare in Brooklyn.
MITCHELL'S, 77 Cedar street.

AN OYSTER AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE OR to let—With Stock and Fixtures. 84 Spring street.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRUG STORE FOR SALE. Inquire of T. MORGAN & RISLEY, 81 Warren street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND Bar, near railroad depot, now making money, as will be shown, but must be sold or rent at once, as the present proprietor's health compels him to go South immediately. Whole particulars given by addressing a note to A. B. C., Herald office.

A BARGAIN.—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A NICE Fancy Goods Store at 280 Spring street.

A.—FOR SALE—BAKERIES, RESTAURANTS, OYSter Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Hotels, Corner Liquor Stores, Meat Markets, Pickle Stands, Butter Stands, fine Harness Business, Restaurants connected with hotels.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

FANCY SHIRT AND WOOLLEN STORE FOR SALE.—111 Columbia street.

## FOR SALE.

FANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY fitted up; choice and select stock; low rent; excellent neighborhood, where there is opportunity to add to the business; embroidery and machine; sewing and dressmaking. For particulars address S. E. W., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RESTAURANT, DOWN TOWN, doing an excellent cash day business, with very good Bar, Oyster, Lunch Bar and Cigar Stand; very low rent and long lease; owner has other business and cannot attend to both. Inquire at No. 9 Broad street. C. DEXTER.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE; FIRST CLASS PUT up; well located. All particulars at the store, 233 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR Europe, a finely situated Lager Beer, Wines, Liquors and Lunch Room; long lease. Apply at 285 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A WELL STOCKED BOOT AND SHOE Store, with good Fixtures; good reasons for selling. Inquire in store, 139 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST FITTED UP CIGAR STORE and Sample Room in Broadway, on a prominent corner. Inquire of ASA, at The Place, 18 Dutch street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A LONG, well established French Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment; Steam Boiler, Copper Kettles, Cylinders, all in perfect order, with long lease. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply on the premises, 148 Mulberry street, in the rear, from 11 to 3 P. M., until sold. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of a west side Hotel and Restaurant now doing a flourishing business, or will take a partner. Address SWANN & BOSTWICK, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE PATENTS; OR WOULD take a partner with $10,000 to work them; principals only; references All. Address E. C. T., Herald office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES O

## BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—TO A PARTY OF three or four gentlemen, at $7 per week each, at 35 Barrow street, near Bleecker. References exchanged.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS, 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 46 New Bowery.

1 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF APARTMENTS at the WORTH HOUSE, 202 Fifth avenue. Private table and attendance only.

2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor to let to gentlemen, in a private family of two; house brown stone; 357 West Thirty-fourth street. References required.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the park; table and appointments unexceptional. References exchanged.

3 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—FRONT HALL BEDroom to rent, with Board, to single gentleman.

3 FIFTH AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A NICE, large, front hall Room, suitable for two gentlemen.

4 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FAMILY wishes to let, with Board, a handsome Parlor and Bedroom, to a gentleman and his wife.

5TH AVENUE.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS TO rent, with Board; also a single Room, at 79 Fifth avenue, near Sixteenth street.

5TH AVENUE, 509, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND Thirty-second streets.—A family being obliged to vacate a very desirable Suit of Rooms, consisting of an entire second floor of six communicating rooms, handsomely furnished, with unexceptionable Board, will offer undoubted references for same.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street.—Fine large and small Rooms to let, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 180 Bleecker street.

7 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET.—LARGE well furnished Rooms, with gas, closets, &c., to let, to gentlemen of quiet habits, without board; location good; rent $5 per week; references.

7 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, ON second floor.—To let, a furnished front Room, on second floor; would suit one or two gentlemen; gas, &c.

$7 50 AND $13 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Parlor and Sleeping Room; bath, gas, hot and cold water, kitchen fire included, for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE, COMSTOCK HOUSE, A family hotel.—Rooms, en suite and singly, at a very moderate price; table first class.

$8 PER WEEK.—NO. 480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street.—Furnished, an elegant Parlor, handsomely furnished; and one half Bedroom, $2 50 per week; meals given if required.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished First Floor to let, with Board, containing 3 rooms, hot and cold water; also Suit, third flight up.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE LARGE, handsome Room and a third story hall Bedroom, with full Board. References exchanged.

14 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with or without Board; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 237, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, on first and second floors, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with Board; references exchanged.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. A large Room, second story, southern exposure, is now offered, with Board. House and table first class.

19 UNION SQUARE.—HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST class Board, for families and single gentlemen, from $7 to $25 per week.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without private table.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, a large Room, on fourth floor, and hall Room, on third floor, with closet.

29 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Newly furnished single and double Rooms, with excellent Board.

29D STREET, NO. 102, EAST.—A LARGE FRONT Room, well furnished, with fire, gas and closets, on fourth floor, to be rented, with Board.

25 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—FAMILIES OR PARTIES of gentlemen can find nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent table Board, by applying as above.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LARGE Room on second floor to let; also two connecting Rooms on third floor, with Board. House first class in every respect.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first class house; choice winter location.

34TH STREET, NO. 104.—A FRONT ROOM, ALSO one single Room, to let, with or without Board; terms moderate. One minute from Parker's restaurant.

35TH STREET.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF Rooms, being the entire second floor, may be obtained, with first class Board, in a private family. 30 West Thirty-fifth street.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—A large, handsomely furnished Room on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also one on third floor; references exchanged.

38 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SOME VERY PLEASANT Bedrooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also a Parlor Floor, suitable for a small family; very reasonable; excellent restaurant close by.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—SEVERAL FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, on second and third floors; references exchanged.

39 UNION SQUARE.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM; also a large front Room to let; would suit a party of gentlemen; or would be let separately; breakfast if required.

41 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsome Rooms and first class Board. References exchanged.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Second Floor, singly or en suite, with first class table; private if desired; family private; references exchanged. Terms moderate.

50 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Room, on the second floor, to let, with first class Board, to a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—ROOMS, with superior Board, in a private family, where every comfort can be had, for families or single gentlemen.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or single, with Board.

52 JANE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with Board, and the use of a Piano if wanted, in the new German boarding house.

53 EAST BROADWAY, ONE BLOCK FROM CHATham square.—Fine large and small Rooms, with good Board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

54 EAST NINTH STREET, SIX DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A well furnished Room to let, without board.

58 BOND STREET.—ONE LARGE NICELY FURnished front Parlor; also one other Room, with Breakfast if desired.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDsomely furnished, with or without board. Private table if desired, in a private American family.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Furnished Rooms to let. With or without Board.

65 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—NICELY FURNISHED front Room on second floor and Hall Room adjoining and nicely furnished front Room on third floor, in a small private family.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with Board, on second and third floor, separately or together; also one large Room on fourth floor, for two gentlemen.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; table and accommodations first class.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Room, on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board; suitable for gentleman, wife and child, or single gentlemen.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Large, handsomely furnished third story front Room, with first class Board, or large back Parlor with cabinet suit. References exchanged.

147 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO pleasant Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, at a very moderate price, a handsome, large Room, with large pantries, hot and cold water, closet; house and neighborhood first class.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR EIGHTH STREET.—Well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to married or single persons; house first class; terms moderate.

212 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—BOARD FOR SINgle gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at $8 and $10; location central. References.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A ROOM and Bedroom, nicely furnished, to rent, without board, at a low figure, in a good neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages.

213 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—One neatly furnished front Room to let, on second floor, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

215 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SPANISH lady who never kept boarders before, offers elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Table and a refined home.

218 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Two or three pleasant Rooms, with good Board; party of gentlemen preferred. Price moderate.

## BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

222 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few young gentlemen can be accommodated with first class Board; dinner at six. Latest improvements in house.

225 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board in quiet, private family; a comfortable, well furnished Room on first or second floor, $15 per week, with full Board for lady; fire and gas.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Two elegant Rooms on second floor, large closets; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; table good; terms moderate.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board; a nice front Room on third floor, well furnished; hot and cold water; large Pantry Room. Those in pursuit of a home call as above.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board, to a family or single gentlemen; terms moderate. Best reference given.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family. Terms moderate.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE. Large Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife. Room for two gentlemen; $14 per week.

307 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, for gentlemen only, to let.

309 AND 311 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT of third story front Rooms; also Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street, ladies' shoe store.—A Parlor and Bedroom, on first floor, handsomely furnished; also a Room on third, with Board. Terms moderate.

468 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LARGE FURNISHED Room to let, to one or two gentlemen or a man and wife; modern improvements and gas. Terms moderate.

1,179 BROADWAY.—SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS TO let, furnished; hot and cold water; every convenience for comfort; with or without Board.

1,261 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED, PARlors and had Bedrooms, to respectable parties very cheap; also a Floor, furnished or unfurnished; location first class. Basement to let.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A VERY NICE house, in a good location, can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen with Board. Location below Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Address MORTIMER, station C.

A FRONT ROOM, ON SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR, with Bedroom adjoining, with good Board, for a gentleman, wife and daughter, in vicinity of Clinton or Lafayette place; terms, including fire and gas, to be very moderate; accommodations with private family preferred. References exchanged. Address for two days WAITSFIELD, Herald office.

A HALL ROOM ON FOURTH FLOOR TO LET, with or without Board, at 48 West Fifteenth street. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A SUIT OF Rooms, neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; terms reasonable; to a quiet party. Address Mrs. M. LEE, Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, A small Parlor and Bedroom, newly furnished; fire, gas, &c.; terms very moderate. 439 Fourth avenue, near Thirteenth street.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A neatly furnished Room, $8 per week; also a large Room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. 163 Prince street.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.—IF THERE IS ANY news store or stand in the city not at present receiving the EVENING TELEGRAM, by sending their orders to the publication office, 97 Nassau street, they can be supplied.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIvate house, situate between Waverley place and Tenth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues. Price moderate. Address P. C. H., Herald office, for three days.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO let, a flat consisting of five Rooms, completely and handsomely furnished; table, European plan. Apply at Everett Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY WANTS ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED Rooms for self and child, with good Board, fire and gas, on first or second floor; terms $15 to $18 per week; those in tenements need not answer. Address D. C., Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD IN a strictly private family, where there are few or no other boarders; location preferred between Twentieth and Thirty-fourth streets, west of Fourth avenue. Address, stating terms, &c., W. A. B., box 134 Herald office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DESIRES A COMFORTAble Room, with Breakfast, in a private family, not above Fourteenth street. Address, with terms, W. E., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD ON THE west side; private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address T. T., Herald office.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITHOUT board, by a single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a good and convenient locality. Address, with particulars, LEROY, Herald office.

A MARRIED LADY WISHES A ROOM AND BEDroom, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, with Board, between Twenty-fourth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address (terms moderate) H. H., station G, with location.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR gentleman and wife; two rooms wanted, having good furniture; would prefer to furnish their own apartments. Address box 136 Herald office, stating terms and location. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Address, stating location of room, house and terms, T. G. V., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INfant and nurse; location between Third and Sixth avenues; private family preferred. Address, stating terms—which must be low—H. P. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND two children, in the neighborhood of Union square; house must be first class, and rooms large, cheerful and connecting. Address, stating terms, &c., fully, I. S. S., box 861 Post office.

FRENCH BOARD WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED desires a Room, with breakfast and dinner, in a private French family of refinement and cultivation, where no other boarders are received, with a view to improvement in speaking the French language. If mutually agreeable, on riper acquaintance, he would like to be regarded almost as one of the family, so that by frequent opportunities for interchange of thought, his object above mentioned, may be attained; references exchanged. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., (including fuel and lights), T. C. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, near Fifth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third streets; references exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., D. E. C., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, with fire and Board, within twenty minutes' walk of Earle's Hotel. References given and required. Address A. P., 246 Canal street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SMALL ROOM, with evening fire and Board, in a small family, below Fourteenth street and between Second and Sixth avenues. Address GEO. TAYLOR, station D.

## BROOKLYN BOARD.

321 HENRY STREET, FIVE MINUTES FROM SOUTH ferry.—Two Hall Bedrooms (one on second floor); excellent Board; terms $6 50 and $7. References exchanged. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Lafayette and Dekalb avenues.—A family of adults, or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board in a small private family. First class brown stone house, with all the modern improvements.

## HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty-second streets.—All seeking accommodations are requested to call and examine Rooms, price, &c. House first class. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—CORNER OF NEW BOWERY AND Chatham square. Well furnished Rooms at moderate prices, by the day, week or month; open at all hours. J. GERKEN, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 755 Broadway, corner of Eighth street and No. 2 Clinton place.—Rooms, in Suits, for families and single gentlemen, at a moderate rate. OWENS & HERBERT.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms 40c., 50c. and 75c. a day; $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

## CLOTHING.

AL.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the highest cash prices for cast-off Clothing, also Carpets, by addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 374 Seventh avenue.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ (successor to Cashberg) pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

## ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 403 Canal street.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Medical and Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, has that great French secret causing speedy marriage; no satisfaction no pay. 241 Third avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, No. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, GENUINE, ONLY 8c. PER pound; in quantities to suit buyers. 232 Pearl street, second floor.

THE MAGIC TOP, $2; THE NEW WALKING DOLL, the Boy on Velocipede, $2 50 each. Masks and novelties in Toys at retail. FARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

35 TUBS PRIME BUTTER, AT A LOW PRICE, A 259 William street, off Pearl. To be seen for two days from 10 until 12 o'clock.

## THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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THE GREAT

CARTOON OF THE PERIOD.

THE

COMING WOMAN.

THE

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

THE

IMPOSING CEREMONY

AND

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

THE

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN IN THEIR GLORY.

CHARACTER PICTURES OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN.

ORATION BY A. OAKEY HALL.

BRICK ON A BEN-DER.

JOHNSON ON GENERAL GRANT.

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TELEGRAM CARTOON

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FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EVENING PAPER,

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY,

ALL THE EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE,

ALL THE BALLS AND PARTIES,

ALL THE LOCAL MATTERS,

ALL THE POLITICAL ASPECTS,

ALL THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS,

ALL THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,

ALL THAT IS WORTH READING,

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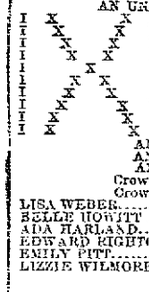
## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL,
which must be withdrawn for the appearance of
MR. GEO. L. FOX IN OTHER SPECIALTIES.
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED,
AND ADMIRABLY ACTED
BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Ferguson Trotter, of Piccadilly.....GEO. L. FOX
Supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:—
Messrs. Stoddey, Mortimer, Becks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.;
Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Noble, &c.
IN ACT 3 THE INTRODUCTION OF
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
ON MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 17,
MR. GEO. L. FOX WILL APPEAR IN
TWO DRAMAS.
Paul Pry, in.....PAUL PRY
Jacques Strop, in.....ROBERT MACAIRE

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, one door from Broadway. Begins every evening at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, LAST TIME OF
THE RUSYRDY.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1870,
FIRST PRODUCTION
OF
Miss Olive Logan's original American Comedy,
SURF;
SURF;
SURF;
SURF;
SURF;
SURF;
Or, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.
NEW AND SUPERB LOCAL SCENERY,
COSTUMES A LA MODE,
AND AN IMMENSE COMIC CAST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. E. FRELIGH.....Proprietor and Manager
For a few nights only, Mr.
JAMES MACE,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,
who will, for the first time in New York, give an exposition of the Art of Self Defence, in a grand
SET-TO
with the celebrated Athlete, Mr.
POOLEY MACE.
TOM AND JERRY, } Pantomime of
The IRISH OUTLAW. } ROBERT MACAIRE.
The new Pantomime is nearly ready.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open every day and evening.
On view at all hours,
The ORIGINAL of all CARDIFF GIANTS.
The GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS.
The SUPERB AVIARY OF BIRDS
AND MILLION CURIOSITIES.
AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.



AND THE "BLONDES."
AND THE "BLONDES."
AND THE "BLONDES."
Crowds unable to gain admission.
Crowds unable to gain admission.
LISA WEBER.....as.....MERCURY.
BELLE HOWITT.....as.....IXION.
ADA HARLAND.....as.....JUPITER.
EDWARD RIGHTON.....as.....MINERVA.
EMILY PITT.....as.....VENUS.
LIZZIE WILMORE.....as.....JUNO.
At 2 every day,
"WITHOUT A NAME,"
introducing the Rand Sisters and entire Museum
POPULAR BURLESQUE COMPANY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.....14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Immense success of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. LITTLE MAC.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SQUIRE FOR A DAY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. G. H. Griffin and Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Unsworth, the Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Eugene, Prima Donna.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Daniel in the Bryants' Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Little Mac as the Monkey.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED. "SHOO, FLY P"
"SHOO, FLY P" DON'T BOTHER ME. "SHOO, FLY P"
Demosthenes Russell, Greer Brandist, Dwyer, Rockefeller.
Admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
now on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

## PIANOFORTES.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—ONLY $175 FOR SEVEN octave rosewood Pianoforte, modern style and improvements, splendid tone, in perfect order; celebrated maker. J. RIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES, at the most reasonable prices, can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT, NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, celebrated maker, agraffe treble, carved legs, $300. Fifteen to thirty per cent saved on all city makers by calling on or addressing MUSIC TEACHER, 253 West Twenty-sixth st.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, OF KUNN & Co.'s celebrated make, at $165; a great bargain. Can be seen from 1 to 7 P. M. at Stuyvesant House, 206 Third av.

A BARGAIN.—ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, cost $450, used six months, price $225, at 747 Broadway, opposite Astor place. N. P. B. CURTISS.

A FAMILY HAVING NO USE WILL SELL AN UPright Pianoforte, in good tone and perfect order; price, $80. 352 West Twenty-fourth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order by celebrated maker, fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $550, for $250; Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor Furniture, a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR LESS THAN HALF COST, A Steinway & Sons' Pianoforte, 7½ octave, rosewood, round corners, carved case, modern style and improvements; also 7½ octave Pianoforte, celebrated makers; cost $600, for $225. 29 Fourth avenue.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR A SEVEN octave Pianoforte, will sell it for $140; modern style and improvements; in good order; splendid tone. 128 Third street, basement door.

A FAMILY WILL SACRIFICE A MAGNIFICENT Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $300; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated maker, guaranteed five years, nearly new. 115 Seventh street.

FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES TO LET AT $5 AND $6 per month, rent allowed on purchase, at Musical Academy, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-fourth street. G. P. BENJAMIN.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCtave Pianos, elegant design and finish, with every improvement, at greatly reduced prices. H. HARDMAN, 125 Macdougal street.

PIANOFORTE FOR $45, FOR WANT OF ROOM.—ALSO one seven octave rosewood Piano, for half its value, at 52 East Broadway, near Catharine street.

ROSEWOOD PIANO, $100; MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCtave rosewood Pianoforte, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe, &c.; great bargain for cash. Apply to JAMES GORDON, 25 Sixth avenue.

THE FISCHER PIANO—THE BEST AND MOST RELIable Pianos made; overstrung, patent dampers, with latest improvements. Manufactory and wareroom, No. 426 Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

## MUSICAL.

A TENOR AND BASS, GOOD READERS, DESIRE positions in a quartet choir; Episcopal preferred. Address ORPHEUS, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Piano at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 139 Herald office.

A POWERFUL AND FINE BASS DESIRES A SITUAtion in a church, either Catholic or Protestant; moderate terms. Inquire at 28 East Fourteenth street, College of Music.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES INSTRUCTION ON THE piano, at teacher's residence, as beginner. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, DOUGLASS, Herald office.

AN ORGANIST AND QUARTET DESIRE ENGAGEments; Episcopal service preferred. Address ORGAN, box 2,065 Post office.

AN OLD, GENUINE JACOBUS STAINER VIOLIN, brilliant tone, perfect order, rare beauty; worth $200; must be sold immediately, $75. 229 West Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH A GOOD VOICE, to play the piano. Address MUSIC, Newport, R. I.

## FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale—Property family leaving city. Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do., $70. Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTH.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND HAND WARDROBE, with mirror doors; must be in perfect order. Address N. J. W., Herald office.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELRY TO EXchange for Real Estate or State Bonds.—The advertiser, formerly a gentleman of large fortune, collected in Europe a unique and magnificent assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Medallion Lockets, Lorgnons, Chains, Scarf Pins, Necklaces, Studs (solitaires), &c., most original in design. Heavy losses in business make him desirous of exchanging these at cash valuation for real estate (unincumbered) in New York, Brooklyn or adjacent New Jersey. The diamonds alone are worth about $6,000. All particulars, with interview, can be had by addressing, with description of property to be exchanged, BROAD, box 110 Herald office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. C.
TAMMANY N. Y. A. C.
TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1870.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CONTINUED TRIPLE COMPANY.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
BAD DICKEY COMPLETE.
ALLEN, PETTINGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
TWENTY-TWO NEW STARS.
SHOO, FLY.—The whole country is agitated to the centre by the prevailing sensation, SHOO, FLY. The Tammany SHOO, FLY, in BAD DICKEY, has attracted immense commendation and most enthusiastic applause.
Recall and curtain up three or four times nightly.
In addition the Tammany has engaged and this week presents
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
beyond question the originals of this popular dance.
The famous popularity attached to this movement of Terpsichore attaches, as all know, to DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
The GREAT TAMMANY "SHOO, FLY" has aided to place it in its proud, exulting position, as
THE SHRIEKE OF THE DAY!
These are why—
Ladies jest with their admirers, SHOO, FLY.
Gentlemen curly top-n, SHOO, FLY.
Boys salute the welkin with SHOO, FLY.
Schools are dismissed with SHOO, FLY.

# WASHINGTON

## Congress After the Holiday Recess.

## A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

### Debate in the Senate on the Admission of Virginia.

### Close Vote in the House on Bingham's Resolution.

### Senator Stewart's Postal Telegraph Bill.

### Annexation Policy of the Administration.

### Crowding the British Lion Off the Western Continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

**The Paraguayan Question—Interview of President Lopez' Son with President Grant—Cause of Minister McMahon's Withdrawal.**

Don Emiliano V. Lopez, son of the President of Paraguay, had an interview with President Grant to-day. The President gave his visitor a very cordial reception, giving him an audience ahead of several others who had been waiting before the arrival of Lopez. In explaining the object of his visit, Lopez commenced by stating that he had no official character. He came simply as a Paraguayan citizen to ask of the President of the great American republic, who was also the protector of all the other republics, to listen to an appeal for ordinary fair play which he intended to make in behalf of the people of Paraguay. Lopez then went on to state that the United States government had done not only a great injustice but a positive injury to the republic of Paraguay by withdrawing at a critical moment from that country the diplomatic representative of the American republic. "Some six months ago," said he, "Minister McMahon was recalled from Paraguay, and no new Minister has since been sent there to represent the American government. If the United States government," said he, "would even now accredit a Minister to the real Paraguayan government it would not be long before the bogus government of Ranalces—set up in Paraguay by the allies—would be broken up." The absence of such a representative, he declared, was the only thing that gave even a color to the transparent provisional government.

President Grant interrupted Lopez at this point to remark that the only reason our Minister had been withdrawn was because no communication could be had with him. All correspondence had to pass through the lines of the allies and was frequently stopped *en route*.

Lopez replied to this in a very respectful but manly style by observing that the reason alleged was not a sufficient one. He reminded the President that in 1853 the United States and the great governments of Europe made a treaty with Paraguay and some other South American governments, by which the freedom of the river La Plata was guaranteed. The United States, therefore, had a right to pass up that river and to communicate without obstruction with Paraguay, and especially in transmitting diplomatic communications. The American government, in assertion of its own dignity, should enforce that right.

The President asked what force President Lopez still had at his command and how he was situated as to obtaining provisions.

Lopez answered that, of course, it could not be stated accurately how many men his father still had under his military control, but taking the accounts of the allies it was admitted to be from 4,000 to 12,000. The Brazilians put the Paraguayan force at 4,000 while the Argentines admitted it to be about 12,000. As to provisions, however, he could speak with more certainty. In the region of country where his father most probably is there was a great abundance of provisions, in fact enough to give the Paraguayan army subsistence for years.

President Grant inquired how that army was armed.

Lopez replied that it was not, of course armed in the best style, but that it had enough to successfully resist all attacks, and that its position was impregnable.

The President inquired as to where President Lopez was, to which young Lopez answered that was a question that could not be satisfactorily explained. It was certain, however, that he was in Paraguay and not in Bolivia.

The President, after asking some other questions, told Don Lopez that he would take the matter into serious consideration.

**The Japanese Spoliation Treaty.**

Some time ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution inquiring whether some $600,000 in gold had been paid to the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursuant to a treaty with Japan in October, 1864; whether the money had been received in the Treasury, and if so, what disposition had been made of it. Secretary Boutwell replies that the department has no information in relation to the payment or disposition of the money, the books showing that no such amount has been deposited.

**Expanding the Area of Freedom—Annexation of the British Possessions in North America.**

The fact is gradually developing that a part of the policy of the administration is to acquire as much as possible of the territory lying on our borders or adjacent thereto. It is whispered around in administration circles that a movement has been on foot for some time looking to the annexation of all the British possessions in North America, and that in a short time the matter will be so far matured as to bring it officially to the attention of Congress. When the question was first brought up the President, it is said, thought it would be sufficient if we could annex that part of the British possessions known as the Dominion. Prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, including Mr. Sumner, urged that it would just be as easy to annex all of British North America as a portion of it, and it is said the President is now of that opinion. The details of the movement have not been divulged, but enough is known to warrant the belief that the annexation is to be made virtually as a settlement of all our claims against Great Britain, the most practical statesmen believing that we will never get any other kind of settlement. How far the matter has progressed may be gathered from the statement of a prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a gentleman, that "the British possessions will be annexed before the taking of the next census." The resolution offered by Senator Corbett to-day, providing for the annexation of British Columbia, it may be stated, is independent of the movement referred to, that gentleman not being familiar with what is going on in the State Department and in the Foreign Relations Committee.

**Fund for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.**

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill providing for disposition of useless military reservations. He also reported to the Senate that by section seventeen of an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved February 24, 1864, it was provided that members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms should procure exemption from military service, when drafted therefrom, by the payment to such person as the Secretary of War should designate the sum of $300, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; that there is now in the Treasury, to the credit of the disbursing officers, to the credit of said fund, a sum exceeding $400,000, and that the president of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, established by act of Congress, has requested that said officer be now designated by the Secretary of War as the person to receive the amount standing to the credit of the fund. In view of the large amount of money involved and of the uncertainty of the intention and desire of legislative authorities respecting the same, the request is respectfully submitted for the action of Congress.

**Radical Scare—Bingham's Resolution for the Admission of Virginia Defeated by One Vote.**

Virginia came nearer being admitted to the House to-day than she has at any time since her Representatives marched out to join the rebellion. John A. Bingham, the leader of the conservative element of the House, when his State was called for resolutions, offered one for the immediate admission of Virginia to Congress, and demanded the previous question on its passage. The republicans of the extreme school were evidently not prepared for such a movement, and before they could recover themselves Bingham had enough votes at his back to sustain the previous question and to order the main question to be put. The vote was so close that when the extreme radicals realized the situation they endeavored to retrieve their fortunes by moving to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been sustained, whereupon the Speaker recorded his vote in the negative and announced that the House refuse to reconsider the vote. The radicals now began to filibuster, offering dilatory motions with a view of consuming the morning hour, when the resolution would go over under the rules. Whittemore, a carpet-bagger from South Carolina, moved to adjourn, adding some remarks in the shape of a protest against admitting Virginia. This brought Randall, of Pennsylvania, to his feet, who expressed some surprise at the gentleman from South Carolina coming here to oppose the admission of Virginia. There was a good deal of confusion just about this time, and the Speaker brought down his gavel with great force and frequency, so that nothing could be distinctly heard. Whittemore shook his fist menacingly at Randall, and was understood to say that he came here to look after the gentlemen from Pennsylvania. It so happened that a new clerk was keeping the tally of the roll call and being unused to the business he made several mistakes. The radicals discovered this and took advantage of it to get some of their friends recorded in favor reconsidering who had not been present at the beginning of the roll call. This changed the result, giving the radicals a majority of one, the speaker with his vote, so the motion to reconsider was carried. Had the democrats been out in full force the resolution would have been adopted, despite the radicals. As it was, however, there were just enough absent to allow it to be defeated. The following democrats from New York were absent: Fox, Morrissey, Potter, Greene and Mallem, and the following from Pennsylvania: Reading, Stiles van Auken, Woodward and Haldeman. Any two of these gentlemen being in their seats when the votes were taken would have saved the resolution and put Virginia half way into Congress.

**Senator Stewart's Postal Telegraph Bill—Abolishing the Franking Privilege.**

It is the intention of Senator Stewart, who introduced a bill to-day providing for a postal telegraph, to push the matter vigorously in the Senate. His plan, he claims, will secure the construction of a telegraph line without incurring extra expense to the government. The idea is that the amount of money necessary to sustain the franking privilege shall be set aside every year by the Postmaster General for a construction fund, and that that amount, whatever it may be, two or five millions, shall be used in building a line of telegraph, which shall be under the control of the Post Office Department. Senator Stewart says he is perfectly willing to give up the franking privilege if he can thereby secure to the people cheap telegraphing. He proposes by his bill to test the question as to whether Congress is willing to give up the franking privilege for the sake of giving the people better facilities for communicating with each other by telegraph than they now enjoy or than they can hope to obtain from monopolies like the Western Union Company. The Senator is aware that his proposition will be fought at every step by those interested in maintaining the present system. He announces his determination, however, of keeping the attention of the Post Office Committee in particular, and the Senate in general, directed to the matter, so long as he is a member of that body or until favorable action is taken. Stewart is a persistent man and a hard fighter, and as he is thoroughly in earnest about this matter it is possible he may put it through the Senate.

**Official Announcement of the Death of General Mower.**

The following general order announcing the death of General Mower has been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

It is with heartfelt pain and sorrow that the General of the Army announces to the country and to his fellow soldiers the death of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, who died in New Orleans on the 6th inst. of congestion of the lungs.

General Mower began his military career as a private soldier in the company of engineers that served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the First Infantry, June 18, 1855, and was promoted to be first lieutenant March 13, 1857. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he commanded company H, First infantry, and took part in the siege and capture of New Madrid. May 5, 1862, he was commissioned as colonel of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers and took part in the Corinth campaign, and was conspicuous at Corinth October 4, 1862, when he was wounded severely and for a time was in the hands of the enemy. He first fell under the immediate command of the present General of the Army in the Vicksburg campaign and very soon attracted his notice by deeds of personal bravery that would require a volume to record. From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red River and in Missouri. When he was called personally to the aid of the General at Atlanta he accompanied him, rising through all the grades until the end of the war, when he commanded the Twentieth corps. A better soldier or a braver man never lived than Joseph A. Mower, and the General can recall many instances when he displayed abilities of the highest order, entitling him to the full name and fame of a general. Since the war he has exhibited his soldierly qualities by standing at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor and always sharing the exposure of his men.

The General, in thus speaking of one to whom he was so strongly attached, feels certain that this, and more, too, is due to one who never spoke of himself and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with its whole heart and his whole soul.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

**The Test Oath in Texas—Perjury Not Punishable in the State Courts.**

General Reynolds, commanding the military district of Texas, has forwarded to General Sherman the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking that a law be passed by Congress to punish persons who are guilty of wilful false swearing in taking the iron-clad oath. It seems that there are a large number of disqualified persons who, for the sake of obtaining office, have subscribed the test oath, and there are no means of punishing them under the laws of Texas. What the Texans ask is, that Congress pass a general law on the subject which shall be applicable to all the late rebel States, and place the execution of it in United States courts instead of the State courts. General Sherman has laid the matter before the Reconstruction Committee.

**Radical Change Proposed in the Neutrality Laws.**

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, gave notice to-day in the Senate that he would to-morrow introduce a bill making a change in our present neutrality laws. The bill provides for the repeal of the second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act "in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States." The second section provides for the punishment of enlisting or procuring others to enlist in the United States and fitting out ships within the ports of the United States to be used by foreign princes. The third section provides that any person fitting out or attempting to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly be concerned with intent to use such ships in war against any foreign government with whom the United States are at peace, shall be guilty of high misdemeanor, punishable with fine, imprisonment and forfeiture. The fourth section provides that any citizen who arms or equips any vessel to commit depredations on the United States, or takes command or enters the service or shares the profits, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment. The fifth section provides that if any citizen increases or augments the force of ships of war which, at the time of the arrival of such armed vessels, were in the service of any foreign Power at war with a Power at peace with the United States he shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment. The remainder of the clauses are remedial. This action on the part of the Senator is a rather radical overhauling of our neutrality laws. He explains that the object is to relieve American commerce from being affected by the complications arising out of foreign wars.

**Nominations by the President.**

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—

Henry Welter, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Edward S. Solomon, of Illinois, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Charles C. Richardson, of Texas, to be Consul at Paso del Norte; Thomas Biddel, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul General at Havana; Fred. W. Pinder, of Missouri, to be Marshal of Consular Court at Hankow, China; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with Peru of December 4, 1868; Jacob P. Ringwalt, to be Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; James P. Butler, to be Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; George P. Beck, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second district of North Carolina; John Younge, to be Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio; Samuel M. Clark, to be Surveyor of Customs at Keokuk, Iowa; George P. Foster, to be United States Marshal for the District of Vermont; Henry W. Blodgett, to be Judge of the Northern district of Illinois; H. H. Emmons, of Michigan, to be Circuit Judge for the Fifth Judicial circuit, vice S. L. Whitney, who declines; Seth M. Barber, to be Pension Agent at Cleveland; Elisha P. Applegate, to be Surveyor General of Oregon; Wm. H. H. Terrell, to be third Assistant Postmaster General.

*Assessors of Internal Revenue*—James R. Hayden, Washington Territory; George W. Knowlton, First district of Maine; Horace Coleman, Fourth district of Ohio.

*Naval*—Commodore John Rogers, to be Rear Admiral; Captain John J. Almy, to be Commodore; Commander R. W. Shufeldt, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge, to be Commander.

*Postmasters*—N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Woodbury Davis, Portland, Me.; Elijah Easton, Owatonna, Minn.; Blair Anderson, Georgetown, S. C.

**The French Postal Convention Correspondence.**

The Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate resolution, has transmitted voluminous correspondence on the subject of the postal convention with France. Its failure was owing to the Director General of Posts claiming an unequal share of the postages. The Postmaster General, in reply to that officer, says that the proposition submitted to him was conceived in a spirit of liberality and of reciprocal benefit. The United States Department claimed no advantage in the division of the postage. It has asked no more than its equal share of interior postage. It can accept nothing less.

**The United States Arsenal at Little Rock.**

In compliance with a Senate resolution of inquiry the Secretary of War informed the Senate to-day that the United States Arsenal buildings and grounds at Little Rock, Ark., are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes, their present use and occupation as quarters for the garrison maintained at that post resulting in considerable annual saving to the national Treasury of sums which otherwise would be expended for the rental of private grounds and the erection of barracks.

**Executive Session of the Senate.**

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer to be Circuit Judge for the Ninth judicial circuit, and referred the treaty for the acquisition of St. Domingo to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**Personal.**

General Martin McMahon left here for New York to-night.

Admiral Godon, of the New York Navy Yard, and Surgeon General Samuel Beck, of New York, are among our latest prominent arrivals.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### Second Session.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

The Senate was called to order by the VICE PRESIDENT, who laid before that body several communications from the Secretaries of War and Navy, in answer to resolutions of the Senate, relative to the use of lands for military and naval purposes in Arkansas and Florida.

Also a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to State jurisdiction over national cemeteries in lately rebellious States.

Also a communication from the National Typographical Union, praying the favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in the House.

Also resolutions of the late commercial convention at Louisville, Ky., on the subject of taxation; also various petitions for a free banking law, and for relief from political disabilities; for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for abolition of the franking privilege.

THE RUGER STEAMSHIP LINE SUBSIDY.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a memorial of Messrs. Ruger Brothers, of New York, praying Congress to grant them a subsidy which will enable them to maintain a steamship line between New York and the Baltic ports in North Europe, touching at Southampton for the mails.

GOLD RESERVE FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. CORBETT, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby the national banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain semi-annually the gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the government to secure their circulating notes until the amount shall reach a sum equal to the amount now required by law to be held as their reserve in legal tenders, and to be retained as a reserve in place of and a substitute for legal tenders, that they may be in condition at some future day to resume specie payment.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. CORBETT offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that

Whereas it is believed that it is the earnest desire of the people of British Columbia to be annexed to the United States of America, as appeared from a petition recently forwarded to the Queen of Great Britain (a copy of which petition accompanied the resolution and was read), therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of State inquire into the expediency of proposing to the government of Great Britain to embody in any treaty for the adjustment of all matters of difference between the two governments an article for the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.

Mr. CORBETT, in the course of some remarks, intimated that in view of the importance of an early settlement of the Alabama claims, and the difficulty under which the British government might labor in compensating the United States, it might be expedient to make the cession of the territory referred to a basis of settlement.

Mr. HOWARD said he had been credibly informed that the people there were anxious either to be recognized by the government of Canada as a regular dependency of that Dominion, with the power of local legislation, or to be annexed to the United States. Various reasons might be given for the latter course. There was now in existence in what was known as the Red river country, lying directly north of Minnesota, a sort of insurrection, the people being dissatisfied with the condition in which they had been left by the recent trade between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, which virtually left them out in the cold. Their means of communication with the rest of the civilized world were extremely imperfect, their only channel of trade of any value leading to the markets of the United States. The country was comparatively valuable, being productive of all the cereals and various articles of commerce. However, he did not approve of the suggestion that we were to accept of British Columbia as a payment of the Alabama claims.

Mr. CORBETT explained that the resolution merely provided that that should be included as one of the accounts in the settlement.

Mr. HOWARD further remarked that he would have no objection to the acceptance of the territory in part payment, though it would be a very small part. He was not disposed to consider it an equivalent for value amounting to $200,000,000, which he supposed was about the figure at which our damages in the matter of the Alabama claims were rated. He held that England was bound to pay the citizens of the United States in cash the whole amount due to indemnify them for the wilful trespass upon their property committed by English corsairs.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. SUMNER—To secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

By Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich.—To regulate descents in the Territory of Utah.

By Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa—To prohibit the sale of public lands of the United States except to actual settlers.

By Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo.—A joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—To secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, extending to Chinese emigrants the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

Also a bill to change the boundaries of the State of Nevada.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—A bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of making some additional provision by law for the purchase of artificial legs for disabled soldiers.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege and to establish a United States postal telegraph system; authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the construction of telegraph lines over the principal mail routes of the United States, and to so regulate the charges for telegraphing that the revenues of the system shall equal as nearly as possible the current expenses for operating the same, and the construction account shall in no year exceed the charge upon the the Department for the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

STATE TAXES ON TRAVELLERS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., offered a joint resolution proposing that no State has the power to enforce any tax or duty upon any passenger travelling into, through or from any other State, Territory or District of the United States, and has no power, by contract with any corporation or individual engaged in the transportation of passengers, or as a condition in any charter to reserve to itself any portion or part of the gross receipts from such passengers, and that it is the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation, to prevent the collection of such taxes or duties upon passengers.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out and equip ships of war or to sell or to furnish arms or munitions of war with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign province or State; and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REDEMPTION OF CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin such United States Treasury notes as may be presented for redemption, at the rate of one dollar in coin for one dollar and twenty cents in Treasury notes, and that such notes so redeemed shall be used for the purchase of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in gold. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, moved to postpone all prior orders in order to take up the Virginia bill.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said that no investigation had been made into the present actual condition of Virginia, as was done in the case of Georgia. No evidence had been obtained in regard to what, owing to some reports, might be called the fearful condition of certain parts of that State at the present moment. The Committee of the Senate should be allowed to have this evidence, so that the loyal people of Virginia who had not been heard, either in the Committee or in the Senate, should have their day.

The CHAIR reminded the Senate that upon the pending proposition debate upon the merits of the measure referred to was not in order.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill was taken up. It provides for entitling the State of Virginia to a representation in Congress.

Mr. STEWART said he could not see the necessity for the investigation desired by the Senator from Massachusetts; for, unlike Georgia, the State of Virginia had complied in all respects with the reconstruction acts. The State constitution was certainly republican in form, and the men in power had given their pledge to execute that constitution in good faith. But the good faith of Congress with these people was the real question at issue, and if the government was ever to be bound by its own action now was the time. It would be exceedingly impolitic now to interpose the test oath as a test of qualification for the members of the Virginia Legislature; because by so doing two-thirds of the present body might be turned out of office, which would require a new election, and the result would be that the men now in power, who proposed to aid the Congressional reconstruction, would be trampled under foot and the rebels would come into power. By now securing the fifteenth amendment through the aid of Virginia equal suffrage would be secured and thus much gained. Had the recent election in Virginia gone in favor of the republican party did any one doubt that new obstacles would be thrown in the way of the admission of that State? The authority of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the republican party.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said that in calling up the bill the Senator from Nevada had anticipated a like motion he intended to have made. He believed that the Senate had now sufficient light on the subject to act intelligently; but he was disposed to grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to a deliberate consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMNER urged, as an additional reason for deferring the action, that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate the lesson of caution when about to commit a great State like Virginia back into the hands of the people who had arrayed it in war against the national authority. If the bill was allowed to go over till next week he would make no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., said that if it was true, as reported, that two-thirds of each House of the Tennessee Legislature were well known rebels and unable to take the oath of 1862, the Senate might very properly hesitate in regard to Virginia. He believed that under the reconstruction law inability to take that oath was sufficient to render a person ineligible to a seat in any of the legislatures of the lately rebellious States. He agreed with the Attorney General that when Virginia had been restored to her proper relations to the United States and had once more become a State in the Union, possessing all her faculties as a State, it would be incompetent for Congress to prescribe any qualifications to her voters or to alter in any way her constitution; but the singular conclusion of the Attorney General was that it was incompetent for Congress to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, and from this the speaker dissented. The Congressional authority in this respect was entirely in consonance with the theory of all the reconstruction legislation which assumes to prescribe in what manner the lately rebel States shall reconstruct their government, and proposed their readmission upon their compliance with certain conditions, because the national authority could not interfere with the right of a State in the Union. It did not, therefore, follow that during its incipiency or preparatory condition that a State was not properly the subject of Congressional regulation. Referring to the composition of the Virginia Legislature, he said that of the forty-three members of the Senate twenty-five could not take the oath prescribed in 1862—in other words, were engaged in open rebellion against the United States. Of the 138 members of the House of Delegates only eighty could take the oath. While personally anxious for the admission of Virginia he could not overlook the fact, and the Senate could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly rebel.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said that under the very act of Congress authorizing Virginia to take the preparatory steps towards reconstruction Congress had the right to inquire whether those steps were taken in good faith, and whether the action of the State was sufficient to satisfy Congress. It had been expressly declared in a prior act relative to Virginia that her subsequent action should not be deemed final until approved by Congress, but should be submitted for review by Congress. Having been deceived in the case of Georgia, and, further, by Tennessee, as was shown by the present condition of things there, Congress had taken care to say to Virginia in plain terms that the right to review her action was expressly reserved; and now it was due the Senate that when that State again resumes its relations to the government in no one of its departments should it be obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission of the State. He desired to inquire for himself whether Virginia was complying in good faith with the fourteenth amendment, and whether her legislators ought not to be required to take an oath based upon the theory of that amendment.

Senator MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., expressed the opinion that perhaps the only question properly at issue was as to whether, under the reconstruction laws, the members of the Legislature of Virginia were required to take the test oath. If the affirmative was true, then the Legislature had not been properly organized; if the negative, then the reverse. But one provision of the reconstruction laws had been referred to as bearing on this point, and that was section nine of the act of July 19, 1867 which specified the imposition of the test oath of 1862, in the cases of persons appointed or elected under any so called State or municipal authority, meaning the pretended State organizations created by Mr. Johnson. It would not be contended that that applied to members of the Legislature elected under the reconstruction acts, because the requirement had sole reference to a prior condition of affairs. He made the broad statement that the spirit of the reconstruction acts, from beginning to end, gave to all rebels the right to take part in the reorganization of those States except such as were embraced in the third clause of the fourteenth amendment, participation in rebellion not being regarded as a cause of ineligibility. In support of this view he quoted from the various reconstruction acts of Congress. As a breach of good faith he deprecated the attempt now to create a test of qualification for office that did not exist when the members of the Legislature were elected. It was equally incumbent upon Congress to keep its faith as upon the States of the South. It was to him a source of regret that the test oath had not been imposed in the first instance; but Congress had not started out upon that principle, and now must continue in the course already defined.

Mr DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., moved as an amendment to the bill to add the following:—

Provided, that should the Legislature of such State at any time hereafter pass any act or resolution reconsidering or annulling its ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, the passage of such act or joint resolution shall operate to exclude said State from representation in Congress, and to remit said State to its condition immediately prior to the passage of this act.

He said that this amendment would prevent the rebel States from playing the game which had been tried by other States in the North of repealing the former action so soon as they could do so with safety to themselves.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., expressed his earnest desire to see an early settlement of the political questions concerning the late rebellious States, which had occupied the Senate for four years past. The State of Alabama, by reason of her early admission and representation in Congress, was really five years ahead of her neighbors, Georgia and Mississippi, in which States a less enlightened policy in public affairs had been pursued. On behalf of these States he asked that some definite measures should be promptly taken for their reconstruction. Their Legislatures did not afford that entire security and protection to which the citizens there were entitled and which Congress should afford. Congress would have to abandon its proscriptive policy as one barren of good results and apply itself to the suppression of crime and lawlessness. In this connection he remarked that he would go to the South with the halter in one hand and universal amnesty in the other. In other words, he would hang the murderer of to-day, but pardon the political offender of the past. Give the South that platform and you give peace to that section. One demonstration of the power of the government to punish crime there at this time would be worth more than a thousand oaths. In conclusion, the speaker added that if these questions were separately settled the public opinion of the nation would carry the Congressional policy beyond all points of danger, and public judgment would settle down to the conviction that all men were created with equal rights as citizens.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and that it would be almost criminal for the Senate wantonly to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment longer, except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons. He thought that the pledge of Congress had been impliedly given to that effect, and the President of the United States in his message had alleged that she had complied with every requirement, which fact was further substantiated by the action of the Judiciary Committee by reporting the pending bill. Her rights could not be consistently withheld without some valid reason therefor.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., said the objection seemed to be not that Virginia had not complied with the reconstruction requirements, but that life and property were not as safe as they should be in that State; but the acts of Congress could not remedy the difficulty or make life and property more safe. For thirty years in the States lately in insurrection the rule had been not one of law but of violence, and but one class of sentiments could be expressed with safety. With the additional incentives to violence and outrage occasioned by the war, how could Senators expect to find in that section the same peace and good order which prevailed in Massachusetts? It was in vain to look to test oaths and exclusion from office as a remedy for this, for legislation could not cure the evil. He believed that the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measures, as originally passed, was the requirement of the test oath of officers of States and municipalities and the exclusion from participation in the new government of those who were naturally the leaders of the Southern people. Being, therefore, in a measure irresponsible, these men took no interest in upholding the peace and good order of the communities in which they live. He deprecated the introduction of party feeling at this time, and expressed the apprehension that a bill would yet be introduced to remand the State of Virginia to military authority and undo all that had been done during the last year, with the approval of the administration and of a large majority of the republican party of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until next Thursday, and advocated the motion at length remarking that the reconstruction policy of Congress was embedded in the very soil of the continent and was sure of triumph.

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee and of the South. He denied that the Southern people were the murderous crew that they had been represented to be. There had been comparatively less of violence and crime in the South since the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with the halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen there the sentiments and principles of civilization, and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where Union men had been trampled under foot and the republican party disintegrated and hopelessly lost by reason of the ambitious schemes of unprincipled men.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., the Senate shortly after four o'clock went into executive session, prior to which a message from the President was read in response to a Senate resolution setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the governments of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

After a short time spent in executive session the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., to change the time of meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January; also to protect American citizen passengers by steamers; also to provide a revisory board for the navy, and to regulate naval rank; also to regulate rank on the naval medical staff.

By Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., authorizing the entry of Canadian produce without consular certificates.

By Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Vt., for the relief of the St. Albans bank, at St. Albans, Vt.

By Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., to amend the pension laws.

By Mr. FERRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., to extend the time for the prosecution of certain officers.

By Mr. DOCKERY, (rep.) of N. C.—To amend the Internal Revenue law by exempting farmers and gardeners from paying a broker's tax on the sales of their products.

By Mr. COBB, (rep.) of N. C.—For the building of lighthouses at False Cape and at Gamaliel Point, N. C.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C.—Authorizing the conveyance of certain government property at Beaufort, S. C., to the State of South Carolina for common school purposes.

By Mr. BUCK, of Ala.—For the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile, Ala.

By Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky.—To repeal all tariff duties now imposed on animals imported from foreign countries for breeding purposes.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn.—To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

By Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind.—To expedite the survey of private land claims.

By Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill.—Relative to private land claims under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

By Mr. CRISS, (dem.) of Ill.—For the completion of the Custom House at Cairo, Ill.; also to establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City, Ill.

By Mr. FINKELNBERG, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate the appraisement of imports.

By Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo.—For the erection of a building for a post office and other government purposes in Jefferson, Mo.

By Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo.—Explanatory of the act of March 3, 1865, granting three months' pay proper to certain volunteer officers; also to extend the privileges of the National Banking act.

By Mr. WELLS, (dem.) of Mo.—To repeal all acts of Congress on the subject of bankruptcy; providing that the repeal shall not affect any case of proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

By Mr. BOLES, (rep.) of Ark.—Granting relief to colored soldiers.

By Mr. ROGERS, (dem.) of Ark.—Granting land in aid of public schools in Arkansas.

By Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich.—To place the name of Lieutenant Charles Pendleton on the Navy Register.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, (rep.) of Iowa—To establish the boundaries of the judicial circuits of the United States.

By Mr. MCCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa—To amend the act for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, in the Mississippi river.

By Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Iowa—To grant the right of way for a horse railway from Davenport to Rock Island across the Mississippi.

By Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis.—To admit the state of Virginia to representation in Congress.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis.—For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wis.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—To devote the public agricultural lands in California to homestead and pre-emption purposes.

By Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon—To extend the time for making selections of swamp lands in Oregon.

By Mr. CLARKE (rep.) of Kansas—For the removal of the Kansas and Osage tribes of Indians from Kansas, and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

Also for a commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Also enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

By Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., to enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

By Mr. TAFFE, (rep.) of Neb., to disencumber the public lands of so-called Indian titles; also to redefine the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dacotah.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first enacts that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, provided, first, that if the new States shall be admitted after the next census their representatives shall be additional to the 300; second, if any State shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment such reduction shall not take effect in the forty-second Congress; but its representatives in that Congress, in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment, shall be additional to the three hundred, and third, if the representation of any State shall be increased by apportionment the additional representatives shall be chosen by the State at large unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

Section second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the Interior before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report showing:—First, the whole number of persons in each State, Territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein twenty-one years of age, and third, the number of male citizens therein, twenty-one years of age, whose right to vote for certain officers is denied or abridged except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, with other necessary statistics.

Section third provides that after the preliminary report is made to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall, in accordance with section two of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consult—first, the basis of representation of each State; and second, the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and shall, third, ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional district by dividing the aggregate basis by 300; and

# PRISON LABOR.

## The Necessity for Abolishing the Present Contract System—Its Injustice as a Source of Revenue to the State—Let the State Employ Its Own Convicts—Clinton Prison as an Example of Reform—Sing Sing Neglected—The Prison Association.

The question as to whether the present system of convict labor contracts is to the benefit of the State or to the profit of individual contractors may be safely assumed from the most recent statistics to have a positive loss to the former and profitable only to the latter, are those most nearly concerned. But to perpetuate the contract system, as it was started, we doubt with the best possible intentions and designed as a source of prosperous revenue to the State, is a doctrinal application to the convict. That it has failed in the scope of its organization cannot be denied, while at the same time it is hardly fair to measure it by the harsh and unjust this standard of judgment that has been lately brought to bear on the subject in particular and influential quarters here and elsewhere. Enough is already proven to make it evident that when the State, dispensing with the medium of contractors, contrives to secure a better compensation for the labor of the convicts, the outrances of indignity so cannot be said to be the prison labor into injurious competition with the labor of honest men for the necessaries of life, rendered self-sustaining and the institutions improved in many ways.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

means hire at a fixed sum per day for a limited period the labor of convicts to certain persons called contractors. It is the duty of the agent and warden of the prison to advertise when necessary for sealed proposals for a certain number of men to be employed by contractors, say for five years in a particular occupation. The State furnishes the shops and the means for heating them together with keepers to control the men. The contractor provides materials, machinery, with the locomotive propulsion and citizens as instructors of the convicts in the different branches of business in which they are employed. In some instances citizen mechanics are introduced into the prison by the contractors to aid in some portion of the work.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

The arguments for and against the system are numerous and can be fallous in the extreme. A plausible argument in favor of the inexpensiveness of the State to support the labor of its convicts is that it would be a concession upon the warden and officers of carrying on prison industries and conducting the establishment while, on the other hand, the introduction into the institution of an independent superintendent of industries might lead to an unseemly and improper conflict between persons having in some respects co-ordinate power. The State, too, it may be claimed in this way comes into the labor market as a producer, and thus contends with its own citizens, from one by its competition the profits of their labor, and perhaps in some instances by forced sales artificially depressing the price of manufactures. Against this argument with political economy may also argue that the State is not a proper producer of manufactures; that its productive methods are expensive and its whole management of industries inefficient. Against these considerations we hear it advanced that it is not a question whether the State shall engage productive labor which it is at liberty to decline, but rather a problem of how a master shall occupy the time of servants which he is obliged to employ. It may be likened to the case of an unwilling slave proprietor who has persons on his hands who must be employed. Such he would gladly discharge now, who must be discharged at a future day, and whose instruction and education in morals necessary to their coming freedom he must care for as well as his own profit. It is impossible for such a proprietor to consider the financial question alone. He must regard all the other questions which press all the selves with an eye to the best good of his employer and to the welfare of society on whom they are soon to be cast as well as to his own pecuniary advantage.

HOW THE STATE IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY.

The financial losses which the State is liable to from the contract system are supposed to be derived from three sources:—The power of the contractor to exact a low rate of wages for the men that he hires or other favorable conditions in the contract, reclamations on his part for real or exaggerated claims for damages sustained through the alleged action of the State officers, and cancellation of contracts; corruption of keepers, sale to the State at an enormous price of the property or rights under a contract, overwork and its effects, and finally, want of classification among convicts.

FRUITS OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

It is contended by those who oppose the contract system that unusually and improperly favorable clauses are sometimes inserted in the contract, and that the manner in which the labor of the men is obtained at so low a rate is either by combination among the contractors themselves or else by favoritism on the part of the State officers. This, of course cannot help being a serious drawback to the healthful working of the labor system in the penitentiaries, but that it is accompanied by other results which help the verdict of condemnation the prisoners themselves have frequently admitted. Those leading and serious objections are that it brings in contact with the men a class of persons, such as hotel keep, teamsters and foremen, as well as contractors whose interests are not at all in common with those of either the convicts or the State, and whose influence is destructive of the effect of all primitive rules and reformatory discipline. The evidence that it is financially a failure we have in every year's report of the inspectors. The mechanics of the State believe it to be antagonistic to their interests for very obvious reasons. The evil effects on discipline are too palpable to need discussion. While contractors have grown rich beyond their most sanguine dreams of avarice, the prisons have never been self-sustaining. Investigations of a long, careful and accurate character demonstrate that while the contractor receives two-thirds the State gets but one-third of the convict's labor.

CLINTON PRISON.

This is one of the prisons where the contract system has been abolished, and the results have been gratifying in the highest degree. Prior to 1845 it was managed upon the system of which we have been speaking, and it returned an annual deficit of $53,000. It has been conducted since that time upon the principle of "State employ," and the four years show a net profit of over $24,000 each year, being a very considerable difference in the aggregate for the quadrennial period. There has been an average per month of over 500 convicts, about two-thirds of whom are employed in the various branches of the manufacture of iron and nails the remainder being occupied as shoemakers, tailors, cooks, waiters, &c. This prison is located at Dannemora, sixteen miles from Plattsburg. It was established in 1844, and covers an area of thirty-seven acres, together with having woodlands, from which to get its supply of charcoal, of 17,500 acres. The real and personal property is valued at a trifle over a million dollars. It is pleasantly and healthfully located, has a prison dormitory 500 feet long by fifty wide, containing 544 cells. The kitchen, dining hall and storeroom are in the first story; the chapel, guardhouse and armory in the second, and the hospital in the third story. The manufacturing department, where vast quantities of nails are turned out, is as well ordered and regular an establishment of the sort as there is in the country.

The different buildings scattered over the grounds and surrounded by a primitive looking stockade are a forge shop, engine room and coal house, coal kilns, rolling mill, machine and carpenter shops and ore separator. There is a train railroad and a plank road over the mountains to the coal kilns and woodlands. The consumption of charcoal last year was nearly 1,000,000 bushels. There are two mines of iron ore—Hall mine and Thomas & Walker mine. The results of the iron and nail manufacturing for 1868 were not so satisfactory as they have been for the past year; but there was sufficient to show that the State in employing its convicts acted well and wisely. In 1858 the finances were in an unsettled condition, producing a decline in the nail market and causing manufacturers to dispose of their products at greatly reduced figures. On this account many large manufactories suspended operations during a portion of the year, taking advantage of an expedient to reduce expenses that cannot be resorted to by the State in such an emergency, as the labor employed being convict labor, and the officers and foremen engaged by the year, the expenses are continuous whether the men are idle or employed.

Mr. John Parkhurst, Agent and Warden of Clinton Prison, put it on record as his opinion after careful and well considered attention to the subject, that the deficiency shown in the exhibit of 1868 was by no means a conclusive argument against the feasibility of rendering the prison self-sustaining under the present system. Allowance must be made for the undertaking as much as for that of any of a private nature. Large investments had to be made in machinery, at a time, too, when prices were high and trade depressed. Considering all the circumstances, perhaps no enterprise of a similar character has exhibited such gratifying results or such a fair and satisfying prospect that in the future, when all the working material of the prison is paid for, the revenue will be enough to sustain itself and perhaps make up for all the deficiencies which the other departments worked under a different management annually exhibit.

AUBURN PRISON

is pretty generally known as the oldest in the State, and is located in the city of Auburn. It was established in 1817, and is known in most civilized countries as the institution where Captain Lynds first established the "congregate" system of prison management. The appearance and location of the prison are very fine, and in the gray and massive architecture of its main buildings, the arrangement of shops and grounds and the towering altitude of its walls very fully satisfies the popular ideal of a prison. The real and personal estate is valued at about three-quarters of a million. Average number of convicts for the year 1869, whose occupations were as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, laborers, cooks, &c. The north wing of the prison contains 550 cells, the south extension 400, and the new extension 300. There is a shop where canes and blinds are manufactured, shoe shop, shoe, frame, cabinet, reaper and mower, foundry and axe shop. In this institution the contractor, employing convict labor receives his profit or detriment, the convicts come almost wholly from the rural districts and are generally able bodied and accustomed to labor. It is readily observed, too, that discipline is more easily maintained, and contractors assert that the labor is worth twenty per cent more than at Sing Sing Prison, but for the last twenty years it has shown an average annual deficit. Hence it is argued that under uniform, economic management and with just compensation for labor this prison should or not alone self-sustaining but in a position to furnish a revenue to the State. It has already the reputation of being able to feed its inmates cheaper than any other institution of a similar kind. Auburn Prison placed upon the same footing as Clinton, might perhaps be more objectionable from the standpoint of outside honest industry, as its various manufactures are of a much more domestic nature than those of the latter, as, for instance, shoes and boots and clothes which come far more directly into competition with the every day labor of our mechanics than are wrought iron productions of the Clinton factories.

A GOOD REVENUE FOR THE STATE

can be obtained from both the marble quarries and the lime kilns of Sing Sing. Now, the quarries, which by the wayside of vast extent and exceedingly valuable in point of material, if properly managed by the State—as they are its property—and unquestionably become a source of splendid revenue. It is generally admitted that the quality of the stone is very superior, while the supply is said to be almost inexhaustible. It has furnished the material for the building of some of the new banks and insurance companies of this city, and there is every reason to believe that the demand will be increased. At present perhaps the largest quantity for building purposes does not come from Sing Sing, but if the authorities take proper heed—look to the matter for the benefit of the State—Sing Sing will unquestionably be able to supply marble in such immense quantities that will render the State Prison not only independent so far as its self-sustaining powers are concerned, but make it the great source of an important revenue to the state. As to the lime kilns it is easily to be observed that the receipts from those works are much in excess of the expenditures. It is also apparent that, take out of the hands of a self-interested, grasping contractor and place solely under the control of the state those lime kilns will redound most creditably to its advantages. Surely it is the desire of all intelligent legislators to enrich the State they represent, and no source should be left undiscovered. Among these outlay is comparatively insignificant as compared with the receipts, they would have been vastly greater had more men been employed and the additional kilns some time since commenced to be built, but instead. The facts speak for themselves. First of all, according to the inspector's report, the total cost of a kiln does not exceed $9,000. When the present arrangements are perfected probably 1,000 barrels of lime will be burned every day, the profit on each one being one dollar. During the year 300 men have been at work; but the encouragement has been so great and the prospects so good that the number will shortly be doubled. Indeed there is every hope that a vast mine of wealth has here been discovered, and if properly worked it will most assuredly repay even ordinary attention on the part of the State authorities, while the State itself will be considerably enriched thereby. It is plain, therefore, that contractors can no longer remain to themselves a great source of riches that properly belongs to and ought to be taken advantage of by the State itself. Since the 1st of July, 1869, the quarries of Sing Sing have been worked directly for the State. Previous to that time no men were employed on them by contract. The average monthly earnings were then $4,000. Under the altered system the able-bodied men and a squad of invalids have earned $6,000 per month, and this result, it is believed, is capable of large increase.

SING SING.

as everybody knows, is situate on the east bank of the Hudson, and is distant from New York about thirty-two miles. The male prison was established in 1825 and the female prison ten years afterwards. The area of the prison ground covers nearly seventy-eight acres, the real and personal estate being valued at about $1,000,000. Number of convicts last year 1,377, whose occupations were principally upon contracts for individuals making chairs, opening quarries, which produce building marble, lime fluxion and marble dust. The men are also employed as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, laborers, cooks, &c., while the females are generally employed in making and repairing convict clothing and general help. There are cabinet, malleable iron, saddlery, hardware and chair shops; marble dust mill, lime store house and other like concerns throughout the grounds. The male prison contains 1,191 cells, in six tiers, and that of the female prison 117.

THE DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNTS

are interesting in their way. It appears that the total cost of maintaining the prison for the past year was $77,142 53. Compared with the earnings of the institution it seems large, but otherwise shows a decrease of expenditure. It is confidently hoped, however, that it will not be long before Sing Sing becomes a self-sustaining establishment. The cost of maintenance is divided as follows, according to the inspector's report:—Male department, $51,052 57; female department, $26,089 95. The total receipts were $264,153 08—from the male department, $260,099 12; female department, $4,053 96, leaving a deficiency of $105,930 47 to be provided for by the State. Last year the total expenditures were $227,359 92 and the receipts $150,229 34, leaving a deficiency to be provided for of $146,530 58. The cost to the State of the prison for the past year is thus shown to be $39,531 11 less than for the preceding year. During the year the average cost of supporting each convict for rations only was as follows:—For males, 17 8-10 cents per day, or $5 43½ for the month; females, 27 2-10 cents per day, or $7 78 per month. Including all items, per day:—Male, 73 3-10 cents per day, or $22 32 per month; female, 54 cents per day, or $16 55 per month. Looking at the debit account it is found that the items from which the foregoing statement is made are as follows:—In the male prison—rations, $82,843; officers' salaries, $90,929 55; clothing and bedding, $31,796 21; miscellaneous, $38,052 51; oil and fuel, $14,124 34; building and repairs, $10 885 83; hospital, $4,213 12; discharged convicts, $1,947 74; grain and feed, $2,568 27; stationery, $1,974 23; furniture, $1,152 45; marble and lime works, $57,839 70; chair works, $12,133 09; total, $253 082 57. In the female department—Officers' salaries, $8,635 67; general support, $17,457 31; total, $26,089 98. The prison, on the other hand, made the following earnings:—Contract earnings, $56,975 75; miscellaneous, $33,053 75; United States convict board, $1,915 40; military convict board, $1,225 17; convicts' deposits, $6,468 07; visitors' fees, $421 50; commutation funds, $42 82; Westchester marble and lime works, $123,013; Westchester chair works, $72,978 66; total, $264,099 12. The contract earnings are from the following sources:—Shoes, $27,524 90; cabinet, $5,335 45; saddlery, hardware and harness, $23,112 50; and malleable iron, $2,038 45; total, $56,975 75. In the female prison the receipts from contract work were $4,053 96. It is of course to be regretted that the chair works have stopped, having proved a failure, while, in order to carry on the business heretofore, the State has been called upon to make up a deficiency of $27,000.

SING SING VS. THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Those in whose hands have been placed the governmental affairs of Sing Sing Prison are at present very indignant at the inaccuracies which they allege abound in the lately adopted report of the New York Prison Association, a synopsis of which appeared in the HERALD of Wednesday, 29th December last. In view of the statements hereinafter alluded to it is difficult to conceive how the New York Prison Association, with its facilities for obtaining correct information, could compile matter in its report which, it is charged, is at variance with many existing features in the prison management. The philanthropic spirit which actuates the members of the association alluded to is deserving of the highest commendation; but there is no doubt that in some features its excess of humanity misleads its better judgment. It is but just that those who have charge of the largest penal institution of the Empire State should not suffer from misrepresentation, especially where their reputation is most nearly and delicately concerned; yet, nevertheless, so excellent a body of men as compose the New York Prison Association could not otherwise than inadvertently commit the errors which the authorities of Sing Sing seek to correct.

THE ALLEGED INACCURACIES

said to be contained in the report before referred to, and pointed out by the officials, at Sing Sing Prison, are, first, the assertion that "there is not a single library in any prison in the State and very few books," while it appears that in the prison named there is a library containing more that 4,000 volumes, under the direct control of the chaplain. To this collection additions are being constantly made from appropriations already authorized by the Legislature for that purpose, and expended at the discretion of the agent and warden.

Again, with reference to those employed as teachers in the prison, it is made to appear in the report that these individually receive, for "104 hours' time and labor, $14 50 per hour, or $1,500 per annum." The existing facts in this case are that four teachers are employed in the male prison and one in the female department. The duties of the former comprise teaching for two hours every night, except those of Saturday and Sunday, and they receive as compensation $300 per annum. For similar duties the female teacher draws a salary of $200 per annum. Should any time be lost by the teachers it is carefully noted in the clerk's office and a proportionate deduction made from their salaries.

The contract system is made the subject of severe denunciation, being characterized as "one of the greatest swindles that was ever foisted upon the state." It is charged in the report that it is optional with convicts who work for contractors to do little or much for them, and usually exact sums of money for their labor, and with this they procure "luxuries, immoral pictures and literature from the prison authorities." Now, it ought to be known to the Prison Association that in contract work every convict has his task laid out, and this he is compelled to perform; should he do more than is allotted to him he is allowed for it by the contractor, and this money, instead of being given to the convict, is deposited monthly by the contractor with the agent to the credit of the convict entitled thereto, and under no circumstances are the men allowed to receive any portion of the money until discharged from the prison, at which time they draw, with the principal, interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

It is also stated in the report, in connection with "a burglar who has been sentenced to seven years each upon two indictments," that the authorities do not know whether to accord to him the commutation at once upon fourteen years or upon each separate term of sentence. This man, who is named Hiram Thomas, has nearly completed his two terms of seven years each for the crime of arson, and were he allowed commutation upon the full period of fourteen years—namely, three years and five months—he would now be discharged. The agent, however, at a recent interview with the highest authority in the State, was advised that the man's commutation, as the statute at present exists, must be awarded on his two abstract terms of imprisonment, which is for seven years fixed at one year and three months, and thus the present law deprives him of eleven months' commutation of sentence for good conduct. In any event it is only upon a warrant from the Governor that a man whose time has been commuted for good behavior can be discharged from the prison.

That the financial condition of the prison is improving it will only be necessary to mention the fact that the annual report for the year ending September 30, 1869, which has already been forwarded to the State Prison Inspectors, shows a gain to the State of $12,000 over the figures of the preceding year.

"WHAT THE PRISON ASSOCIATION SAYS."

In discussing the contract system in its various bearings the New York Prison Association declares that cases are continually arising where, for some real or fancied injury, the contractor lays claim to damages. For the most part these claims are exaggerated; at other times they are no doubt just. In either case, if the State pays, the pecuniary loss is fairly attributable to the contract system. The misfortune is that by force of the contract the State binds and letters itself, should its views of public policy change and the contract be abrogated it must pay damages. In many of these cases, had the state itself employed the convicts, there would have been no loss, but a simple change of labor from one branch of business to another. Alluding to a printing contract for 1868 they say that after the inspectors had entered into the contract much public dissatisfaction arose that convicts should be employed in this business, owing to an apprehension that the compensation of printers might be reduced. These views prevailed with the Legislature and the contract was nullified. The contractors set up a claim for $75,000 damages—claiming that the men whom they hired for a few cents per day were worth several dollars. Had the State managed the industries there would have been but a transfer from one department of labor to another, with since slight loss as might follow upon a sale of materials.

Further on they contend that when the inspectors have made a contract with which they are dissatisfied and which is not prohibited by law their only resource is to buy out the interest of the contractor. He then sets his price extremely high; and the men whom a little while before he considered worthless and of no account now become most valuable workmen, and his views of prospective profits fill his imagination. He is determined—the inspectors are indifferent; he is prompted by self-interest—the inspectors have a laudable sentiment for the public good. The stronger party wins, and the contract is sold at enormous rates.

They also argue that it is plain that the self-interest of the contractor will often be opposed, in particular instances, to the discipline of the institution and the highest good of the convict. If the contractor is a man of determination he adopts the one or the other of two courses; he either drives away the keeper who resists him or resorts to the more quiet process of corrupting him. How much of this is done it is impossible to say. Testimony on such a point is not easily accessible, there is enough evidence however, to show that it exists.

In speaking of the political influence at work in the prisons there is force in the following:—Inspectors naturally regard their position as a prize gained in an exciting political contest instead of considering it as a sacred trust. To them the appointment of Warden and Keepers is a source of political power rather than the means of promoting the interest of the prisons and prisoners. The financial returns to the State are secondary to the advantages which will accrue to themselves. Officers are thus selected without regard to their fitness or administrative ability, but on party or personal grounds. We do not assert that an inspectors are governed by such considerations; but the tendency of the system is in this direction, and the results pointed out do frequently and indeed constantly occur.

The influence thus operating on the inspectors is communicated to all the officers, through the uncertainty of official tenure. Every officer holds his position at the mere pleasure of a majority of the inspectors. As there are but three inspectors, the majority shifts from side to side almost year by year. This state of things operates injuriously in many ways. It prevents the growth in the warden of the spirit of self-respect and of independent action. His office hangs upon the slender thread of the inspectors' pleasure, or, what is more variable still, the political ascendancy of his party or that. Instant removal may follow the least dissatisfaction, and it is certain to follow every turn in the political wheel. No charges need be made, no reasons given; the order of removal itself is all-sufficient. The interest of officers under such a state of things can be not slight. The salary is low, and but little administrative ability can be fairly expected. Men having such qualities would not naturally be thought of, or if they were could not in general be procured. If they were procured they would have little or no field for the display of their talents. The inferior officers are in many instances notoriously unworthy of their positions.

The following tables will show the contracts at Sing Sing Prison for the years 1869 and 1870, the earnings of the Westchester Marble and Lime Works for the year ending September 30, 1869, and the former occupations of the prisoners in the prison:—

CONTRACTS AT SING SING PRISON.

| Contract. | Term. | Contractors. | No. of Convicts. | Price per Day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mall'e iron | 9 months | J. G. Johnson & Co. | 60 | 40 cents. |
| Shoe | 3 years | Bigelow & Trask | 150 | 40 cents. |
| Shoe | 1 year | George L. Trask | 100 | 40 cents. |
| Shoe | 9 months | George L. Trask | 50 | 40 cents. |
| Cabinet | 1 year | J. H. Woodruff | 100 | 40 cents. |
| Sad'y h'w'e | 1 year | Peter Hayden | 150 | 37 cents. |

EARNINGS OF WESTCHESTER MARBLE AND LIME WORKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of sales | $102,348 |
| Cost of excavating cut to quarry | 5,875 |
| Cost of construction and kiln | 2,361 |
| Labor for male prison | 1,111 |
| New tools made on works | 142 |
| Stock on hand | 17,154 |
| | $128,014 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount disbursed | $57,949 | |
| Stock on hand October 1, 1868 | 9,793 | |
| Debts due | 5,936 | |
| | | 73,678 |
| Earnings over expenditures | | $55,350 |

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bakers | 8 | Engineers | 5 | Peddlers | 3 |
| Barbers | 6 | Expressmen | 4 | Physician | 1 |
| Bartenders | 7 | Farmers | 27 | Plumbers | 2 |
| Blacksmiths | 9 | Firemen | 6 | Porters | 5 |
| Boiler makers | 4 | Gardeners | 2 | Quarrymen | 6 |
| Bookbinders | 4 | Gasaliers | 3 | Roppmaker | 1 |
| Bookkeepers | 12 | Glassblowers | 1 | Sash and blind makers | 2 |
| Bricklayers | 5 | Grainers and varnishers | 2 | Sailmakers | 2 |
| Burnishers | 2 | Goldbeaters | 2 | Sailors | 10 |
| Butchers | 21 | Hackmen | 7 | Servants | 4 |
| Cabinet makers | 3 | Hatters | 4 | Shipwrights | 3 |
| Carpenters | 26 | Harness makers | 3 | Spermaker | 1 |
| Cartmen | 11 | Hotel keepers | 2 | School teacher | 1 |
| Carriage makers | 2 | Hostlers | 7 | Silversmith | 1 |
| Calkers | 2 | Iron forgers | 2 | Shoemakers | 22 |
| Charmakers | 3 | Jewelers | 3 | Soldiers | 2 |
| Carpet weaver | 1 | Laborers | 91 | Stewards | 3 |
| Cigar makers | 2 | Lathers | 3 | Stovemounter | 1 |
| Clerks | 24 | Lithographer | 1 | Stonecutters | 4 |
| Conductors, railroad | 2 | Lawyer | 1 | Tanners | 10 |
| Confectioner | 1 | Marble cutters | 1 | Tailors | 4 |
| Cooks | 9 | Machinists | 18 | Teamster | 1 |
| Coopers | 4 | Merchants | 6 | Tinsmith | 1 |
| Coppersmiths | 2 | Moulders | 5 | Trunkmaker | 1 |
| Dentists | 2 | Musicians | 2 | Upholsterers | 2 |
| Distiller | 1 | No calling | 8 | Waiters | 7 |
| Druggists | 2 | Painters | 13 | Watchmaker | 1 |
| | | Printers | 6 | Wireweaver | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 525 |

# THE KING OF CLUBBERS.

## A Policeman Held to Bail for Brutally Beating a Citizen.

Michael Lynch, a liquor dealer, residing at 95 Tenth avenue, corner of Sixteenth street, appeared before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and made application for a warrant for the arrest of officer Henry B. Coy, attached to the Sixteenth precinct police, charging him with assault and battery. It appears that on Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, Lynch went into a saloon at the corner of Twenty-second street and Eighth avenue for the purpose of getting a stew, and there met a friend, a policeman, whom he asked to indulge with him. While they were in the saloon Coy came, in dressed in full uniform and commenced abusing him on account of a previous charge he had made against him before the Board of Police Commissioners, calling him a son of a ——, and threatening to "put a head on him," stating he was a pretty sucker to make a charge against any person. After abusing him some time he threw off his coat and belt, struck him in the face, knocking him down, beating and kicking him in a brutal manner. Fearing he would be killed Lynch pretended to have swooned, when Coy put on his coat and prepared to leave the saloon, exclaiming, "Keep the son of a —— in there until I get away."

The two men in charge of the saloon, after Coy's exit, locked the door and prevented Lynch from going out. He finally succeeded in gaining the pavement, when he met a policeman and demanded of him to arrest the parties in the saloon, but the officer refused to entertain his complaint. At this stage of the proceedings Coy again made his appearance and began abusing Lynch, threatening to put a "head on him" and kill him if he did not move on and get away. He then requested Coy to arrest the men, when he seized hold of him and dragged him two blocks away from the station house, threatening to kill him if he did not get away.

Nearly blinded and insensible from the effects of the beating at the hands of Coy, he made his way to the station house and claimed protection from the sergeant in command; and while waiting Coy again made his appearance and attempted to beat him in the station house. The sergeant detailed an officer to accompany him home, where he lay confined to his bed for three days.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Kelly, of the Court squad, and the pugnacious "cop" was yesterday afternoon arraigned, and gave bonds in the sum of $500 to appear at the Special Sessions and answer the charge.

Mrs. Lynch on Saturday afternoon preferred a complaint against Coy before the Board of Police Commissioners.

# SPECIAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Claimed as an aching "void"—The vote for Police Commissioner Hank Smith for Supervisor.

Called for—Charles O'Conor's opinion on rescinding the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by New Jersey and New York.

Still in demand—Federal bayonets in Texas.

Getting settled and becoming landholders—The blacks in Georgia, just as an army of radical locusts is invading the State to arouse them to fresh acts of violence against the whites.

From bad to worse—Western papers dropping politics and taking up Mrs. Stowe's self-defence.

Know nothing policy—Ben Hill, of Georgia advises the people of that State to "do nothing—say nothing," in their present difficulties. But "facts speak louder than words."

A naughty subject—The Mormon knot. How to unravel it without the aid of the sword of an Alexander is a puzzle.

Bad for Georgia.—A Georgia paper says carpet-baggers, scalawags and the devil are to hold high carnival in that State for a year or two. The mischief has been to pay there for a long, long time. When will that pitch be hot?

Unpopular among the carpet-baggers—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi. "So the farmer sows his seed."

Locusts migrating—Carpet-baggers from Mississippi to the new placer in Georgia.

The St. Louis *Republican* predicts that the Missouri test oath case will be decided before the first of February. Then there will be one bother out of the way.

Cry of Stop Thief—The cry of the radicals that the democratic leaders in this State are working to effect a split among them by establishing a second Republican General Committee.

The Savannah *Republican* comes to the defence of General Terry, now military ruler of Georgia. It exhorts them not to be too hasty in the condemnation of the General. Satan is not always so black as he is painted.

It is expected that Nebraska will ratify the fifteenth amendment, at an extra session of the Legislature, between the 10th and 20th of February.

Missouri having re-ratified the constitutional amendment, the question is mooted as to whether she can be counted twice in favor of the provision as against New York's one vote in unratifying it. It's a rattling piece of business all round.

Missouri on universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Aye! aye!

The Nashville *Republican Banner* says the Tennessee Senate lacked one of a "quorum" the day before. Is it fair to assume that the Senators lacked supplying themselves, under the rule, with the article specified in the last syllable of the word quoted? Shades of old Hoofinson county no doubt forbade it.

The Missouri radicals are said to have up hill work. The State organ declares that the party is busily engaged in putting things in order so that it shan't split—"just as a good teamster looks to his harness before he reaches a steep hill."

A Western radical organ calls the New York democrats Dogberrys, because they have rescinded the resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment. It is a question about these days, which party deserves the credit of being called Dogberrys, or of being written down asses. The radicals are in a muddle and the democrats are becoming crotchety. The same paper expresses the belief that before February closes twenty-eight States will have ratified the amendment, making the requisite constitutional number. The question is, "What number of States have ratified the amendment?" not "What number have un-ratified it." As New York has already ratified it, she will, no doubt, be counted in when the proper time comes.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention is in full blast in Springfield. It has not yet touched upon a provision in regard to divorces. There will be a fierce tussle over the woman's suffrage question, but it will probably be carried.

Some of the pettifogging politicians in Indiana object to having their State stigmatized by being called the State of "anti-matrimony." They prefer to have it styled "the State of alimony"—a condition of things in which their pockets are interested when young wives obtain divorces from rich old husbands.

The Memphis *Conservative* rejoices in the reflection that the radical party no longer unanimously endorses the views of Senator Drake, of Missouri, and predicts there will be a split in the party. The New York *Tribune* takes the Senator over the coals on account of the movement toward removing from the United States Supreme Court the power to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. But the St. Louis *Democrat* asks, "Because a man gets tired of hash every day is that a sign that he will stop eating or that he should change his boarding house?" We suppose we shall next have "eel soup" introduced—another boarding-house delicacy—as an illustration of Western politics. Anything for a wriggle.

The Mormons are rampant over Cullom's Utah bill. Brigham's organ swears by the pillars of Nauvoo that it would rather see the land converted into a wilderness than that one of the enemies of the Church shall enjoy undisputed the fruits of the toil of the faithful. It is unfortunate for the Mormons at this juncture that there should be so much bickering among themselves. Besides, Brigham is growing old and rasty, although still very bitter; and besides, further, the children born in Mormon wedlock when the institution was being established are now grown to manhood and womanhood, and when social intimacies with other people are touched upon, and when questions affecting rights to property and the relationship between brothers and sisters, first cousins and cousins german, and so on, arise, it is difficult to draw distinctive lines, things are so very mixed. Uncle Sam had better prepare for a smart little Mormon rebellion.

According to the Augusta *Chronicle* the democracy hold the State of Georgia by 90,000 majority. The Savannah *Republican* knows but two or three republicans in that city who endorse the reconstruction acts of Governor Bullock.

Referring to the message of Governor Hoffman, of our State, the Charleston *Courier* says it will add to the reputation of the Governor "as one of the rising and leading statesmen of the country."

The North Carolina Legislature is in a broil about a new local war bill. Let us have peace.

One thing is pretty certain—if Virginia is not to be allowed to come into the Union her railroads are going out. They are spreading out everywhere.

South Carolina democratic papers are congratulating the people upon the tide of Northern emigration that is beginning to flow into that State.

Daniel Walsh, alleged wife murderer, has been reprieved by the Governor of Illinois. Whereupon a Chicago paper perpetrates the following atrocious semi-political note:—

"I still live."—Daniel { Webster. / Walsh.

Senator Ross and Cornelius Wendell—"If 'twere done when 'tis done then 'twere well it were Wendell quickly."

# CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Chief Justice Chase aspired to the democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1868, and was disappointed. He now aspires to the nomination for that high office by the democratic party in 1872, and recently it has been generally supposed that he would be selected. But now it looks as if the democratic leaders had concluded not to make that departure.

Recently New York leaders were in correspondence with the democratic managers in this State in regard to the fifteenth amendment, with a view to suspending action until it should be decided whether Chase or some other man should be the Presidential candidate in 1872. If Chase should be decided upon, New York would not attempt to rescind the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and Ohio democrats would permit the Legislature of this State to ratify. Chase, it was alleged, would secure a large portion of the colored vote, provided the Fifteenth Amendment, which he favors, should be adopted, and with the Chief Justice as the standard bearer in 1872 policy would dictate to the democracy the abandonment of opposition to the amendment.

But since the democratic New York Legislature has passed a resolution rescinding the ratification, it is to be concluded that the New York manufacturers of democratic candidates have abandoned Chase, and that there is to be no new departure in 1872.

The democratic party for ten years has been the party of folly. In adhering to anti-war doctrines, anti-war candidates, an anti-negro policy and anti-progressive doctrines it has organized defeat. From all this experience it has learned nothing. It is joined to its idol.

Of course the leaders are not fools enough to think of running Chase upon an anti-negro platform. Of course Chase is not silly enough to suppose that he would stand the ghost of a chance of an election upon such a platform, and of course this opposition of the democratic party to progressive, just and necessary principles will adhere to it through life. So that short or long, and will weigh down into the slough of defeat Chase or any man like him who shall identify himself with such a party.

The question now is, "Who is the coming man?" Chase is virtually out of the way. Pendleton is young enough, vigorous enough and ambitious enough for another race for the nomination. Hendricks is waiting and watching. Hoffman is on the track and will be ready to play into the hands of the New York managers as Seymour did in 1868. Fremont is still at the head of the Democratic National Committee and we doubt not he could now name the candidate, and if he should call, the name it would be Hoffman.

# NEW YORK ORTHOPEDIC DISPENSARY.

## Annual Meeting of the Trustees—Roll of the Patients and the Good Things They Received—What This Charity Has Accomplished in Its Treatment of Poor Children for Diseases and Deformities of the Spine and Hip Joint.

The annual meeting of the trustees of this noble private charity was held at the commodious dispensary, No. 1,299 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and it was made an occasion to again bring together the large number of patients (children of both sexes) which are now under its treatment for diseases and deformities of the spine and hip joint. This institution, which has been in existence for the past three years, accomplishing its work quietly, but surely, is of that nature to call forth the highest encomiums upon its founders, among whom are many of the first gentlemen and some of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession of the city. The gratuitous service which the faculty of the dispensary has rendered to deformed and crippled children, by providing them with instruments and by attendance, has afforded efficacious relief to several hundred little ones; and while their lives have been made happy in being relieved from disease and deformity, an inestimable blessing has at the same time been rendered to the community, as now, with the use of their limbs and joints, they are growing up to be self-supporting and forming a part of the workers and the wealth of the country; not as before, neglected and early dying, or living crippled and deformed, subsisting on charity—a burden and a sorrow to those all about them.

Gathered in the large room of the dispensary were about one hundred of the patients, from the prattling child of two years to the intelligent girl or boy of fifteen or more summers, the majority in charge of their parents. It was a scene which gladdened the heart of every adult present, as before them was the embodiment of health, vigor and beauty, free of prospective usefulness and enjoyment, where but a short time ago was disease, deformity and disfigurement of the "human form divine." In the front of the room were five large trees of evergreens, laden with articles of comfort, designed to be given to each child, such as gloves, tippets and woollen comforters while scores of cornucopias, filled with toothsome goodies, were also visible, and the eyes of the glad children sparkled anew as they saw them, with a table arranged in the middle of the room, from which they were to be furnished with a substantial lunch.

Mr. James Brown called the company to order, when all was in readiness, and asked Dr. Charles F. Taylor to explain the character of the charity, which in a few sentences he did modestly and appropriately. The gifts were then distributed to the children, the lunch partaken of and the bright eyes and happy hearts went to their homes and their rooms.

After this pleasant work had been dispensed with the annual meeting of the trustees was held and reports submitted from Assistant Surgeons F. M. L. Chrysolle and David C. Carr and also from Surgeons Charles F. Taylor and W. E. Vermilye. From these documents the following statistical information was obtained relative to the patients:—Admitted during the year, 335, of which 227 came under treatment; of these 15 had received previous treatment. Now under treatment, 211; of these 159 for Pott's disease of the spine, 30 for disease of the hip joint and 24 for other orthopedic cases. The assistant surgeons have visited during the year 275 patients at their residences, while the patients who have visited the dispensary since it was founded have run up to the number of 2,671, making a total of patients treated for that time 2,946. Since November 1, 1868, there have been but five deaths among the patients, three of which were consequent upon the diseases incident to childhood. This is really a gratifying exhibit, and speaks volumes for the humane, gentle and success-ful treatment practised.

Subsequently an election for twenty-two trustees took place, with the following result:—James Brown, S. W. Coe, William E. Dodge, Alexander Frey, James Boorman Johnston, Robert Lenox Kennedy, U. A. Murdock, Robert S. Newton, Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles F. Taylor, W. Edward Vermilye, David V. N. Williams, Morgan Sutder, John L. Aspinwall, David Dows, Allan Campbell, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Robert Winthrop, William B. Ogden, F. S. Winston, Samuel Hawk.

The trustees then elected the following officers and appointed the subjoined surgeons for the dispensary:—President, James Brown; Vice President, U. A. Murdock; Secretary, Howard Potter; Treasurer, Theodore Roosevelt; Surgeons, Charles F. Taylor, William E. Vermilye; Assistant Surgeons, Thomas M. L. Chrysolle, David C. Carr; Consulting Surgeons, Willard Parker, William H. Van Buren, C. R. Agnew, John T. Metcalf, Ernest Krackowizer.

# THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

## An Influential Association Formed to Further Its Interests—Meeting of Prominent Citizens at Delmonico's—"The New York Foundling Hospital Association" Established.

The interests of the Foundling